REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,187.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1872. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1872, at 2 P.M.

Feb. 1872.		March 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave Colombo	4
„ Carwar	26	„ Galle	5
„ Mangalore	27	„ Pondicherry	9
„ Cannanore	28	„ Pondicherry	10
„ Tellicherry	28	„ Madras	11
„ Calicut	29	„ Coconada	13
„ Beypore	29	„ Vizagapatam	14
March.		„ Bimlipatam	14
„ Cochin	1	„ Gopalpore	15
„ Allepey	2	„ False Point	16
„ Tuticorin	3	Arrive CALCUTTA	17

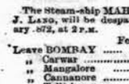
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

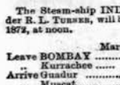
The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st March 1872, at noon.

March 1872.		March 1872	
Leave BOMBAY		Leave BUSSORAH	
„ Kurrachee	5	Arrive Fao	20
Arrive Guadur	6	„ Bushire	22
„ Muscat	9	„ Muscat	27
„ Bunder Abbas	10	„ Bunder Abbas	29
„ Linga	12	„ Muscat	31
„ Bushire	14	April.	
„ Fao	16	„ Guadur	2
Arrive BUSSORAH	17	Leave Kurrachee	5
		Arrive BOMBAY	8

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at Noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To be despatched early in March.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD & Co.'s New and Powerful Steamship HUTTON, 1,500 registered tons, J. Lewis, Commander. This fine Steamer has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

Rates are—

1st CLASS to SUEZ	£30
1st to LIVERPOOL	£50
2nd CLASS to Ditto	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

THOMAS STEUART &c., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

CALLING AT MALTA AND LISBON.

Leaving on 17th instant.

THE fine new Steam Ship DERBY, 1,299 T. R., Captain Newman, will be despatched hence as above. She has superior and well ventilated accommodation for First Class Passengers.

Rate to Liverpool ..... Rs. 450.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Freight or Passage apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL

(Via SUEZ CANAL.)

To be despatched this Month.

THE fine new S.S. RED GAUNTLET, Captain Mann, 1,429 Tons, Classed 100 A 1, 900 Horse Power effective, will be despatched as above. This Vessel is fitted with superior accommodation for Passengers, embracing the most recent appliances likely to conduce to their comfort. she carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th February 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and vice versa.

The Imperial Mail Steamers URANUS, 3,308 Tons, 600 H.P., and AURORA, 3,3 8 Tons, 600 H.P., which have excellent accomodation for a large number of Passengers, and carry Doctors and Stewards-ses will leave Bombay on or about the 16th March and 16th April respectively, and Steamer SULINA, about the 10th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

1st Class.		2nd Class.		Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	.....	£30 0	..... £19 0
To Port Said	£35 6	.....	£23 0	..... £14 6
To Suez	£32 8	.....	£22 0	..... £13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and vice versa, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies usually 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the travelling to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by the Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of tradesmen's baggage), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class	£22
Second Class	£15

Children under 10 years of age Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £19-16 per head; Second Class, £12-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co.—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 12th February 1872.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship ANAZI, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th February 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 26th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. PESHAWUR, (3,781 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain C. A. White, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 27th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. COLUMBIAN (3,179 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain N. Stewart, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 24th February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

ADRIATICO ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to PARIS, by Steamers of the above Company, from Alexandria to Brindisi, thence per Rail via the Mont Cenis Tunnel to Paris, making the total cost to Paris

Per P. & O. Steamer.		Per Canal Steamer.	
To SUEZ	Rs. 500	To SUEZ	Rs. 350
EGYPTIAN TRANSIT	„ 20	EGYPTIAN TRANSIT	„ 30
ALEXANDRIA to PARIS	170	ALEXANDRIA to PARIS	170
	Rs. 700		Rs. 550

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1872.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer NORTHTYNE, 1,299 Tons, 120 Horse Power, built in 1870, and classed 90 A1 in Lloyd's, will be despatched EARLY in MARCH.

Rates of Passage Money.

To Venice or Trieste	£ 45
To Suez	„ 30
To Port Said	„ 32

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE new Steamer SOUTH TYNE, 1,519 Tons, 140 Horse Power, classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's, built in 1871 specially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck, and having accommodation for Twenty Passengers, will be despatched about the END of MARCH.

Rates of Passage Money.

To Liverpool	£ 50
To Suez	„ 30
To Malta	„ 40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE new Steam-ship REDEWATER, 1,429 Tons, 140 Horse Power, 800 effective, classed A 1, 100, at Lloyds, W. Richards, Commander.

This fine Steamer, built expressly for the East India and China trade, having very superior accommodation for Thirty Passengers and with a Doctor on board, will be despatched about the 15TH MARCH.

Rates of Passage Money.

1st Class to Liverpool	£ 50
1st Class to Suez	„ 30
1st Class to Malta	„ 40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th Feb uary 1872.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL

THE s.s. ORLANDO, 1,437 Tons, will be despatched again on the 22ND FEBRUARY. This favourite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a favourable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodation is superior and well ventilated, and the passage will, under ordinary circumstances, not exceed 30 days. A liberal table is kept. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

First Class	Rs. 500	Second Class	Rs. 300

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

To be followed by the undermentioned new first class Steamers:—

Erato	1482 tons, to sail	10th	March.
Virago	1800 „	15th	„
Como	1500 „	20th	„
Palermo	1500 „	25th	„
Urbino	1535 „	7th	April.
Othello	3000 „	12th	May.

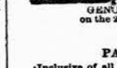
and other Steamers.

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	92	45½	24	
Suez	36	24	8	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25½	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	Without Food.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st March 1872.

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st April 1872.

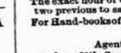
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

Can obtain, ready for immediate use, at the

ESTABLISHMENT OF

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

DECK SUITS		Rs. 17 0
OVERLAND SUITS		27 0
WATERPROOF SUITS		35 0
OVERCOATS AND INVERNESS CAPES		30 0 to 40 0
SLEEPING SUITS		6 8 to 17 8
DRESSING GOWNS		14 8 to 23 0
PYJAMAS	half doz.	16 8 to 18 8
OXFORD SHIRTS	half doz.	37 0
WHITE Do.	„	22 8 to 28 0
PRINTED CAMBRIC	„	22 8 to 28 0
BEST FLANNEL	„	49 0
SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS	„	32 0
UNDER VESTS, WARM	„	19 0 to 30 0
MERINO PANTS	„	30 0
COTTON SOCKS, WARM	per doz.	9 8 to 16 8
BEST MERINO	„	15 8 to 19 0
BATHING DRAWERS	per pair	2 0
KNITTED CARDIGAN JACKETS	each	9 8
WARM GLOVES	per pair	2 4
„ MUFFLERS	„	2 0
SCARFS and TIES	each	1 12 to 3 4
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS	per doz.	3 8 to 5 0
TRAVELLING CAPS and HATS, &c.		3 8 to 5 0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS		23 0 to 28 0
OVERLAND TRUNKS		
LADIES' BEST TRUNKS		43 0 to 45 0
SOLID LEATHER RIVETED		52 0 to 68 0
SOILED LINEN BAGS		4 12 to 5 12
CASH and COURIER BAGS		6 12 to 9 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS (BEST BIRCH)		9 8 to 13 8
TRAVELLING PILLOWS		1 12 to 2 0
SHEETS—BEST TWILLED (WASHED)	per pair	9 8 to 13 8
PILLOW CASES		1 8
RUGS, BEST WHITNEY	each	12 8 to 16 8
SCARLET BLANKETS	„	11 0
RUG STRAPS	„	2 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

22 Apollo Street, Bombay

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Steam-ship HUTTON are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th February 1872.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship MIDDLESEX, arrived from Mauritius, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

VALUABLE NEW READING BOOKS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of 2 cases of new valuable Reading Books, full particulars of which will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and may be had at the Auctioneers' Rooms, from Saturday, the 24th instant.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st February 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, the following:—

AT 1 P.M.

One thorough-bred English large Bull, Lord Dudley's bred Dog.
One Mastiff Bitch, in pup by the above Bull Dog.
One pure bred Irish Retriever.
One Greyhound Slut, white and red.
One Sheep Dog and 3 Pups.
One Leicestershire Sheep, with 2 Rom Lambs.
One do. do. with 1 Ewe Lamb.
Eight English Pigs, 2 months old, board ship fed.
(The property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.)
An excellent steady Roadster, between 8 and 9 years old, carries a Lady well, including saddle and bridle.
A most gentle quiet Lady's Horse, with saddle and bridle complete.
(The Property of a Gentleman if not previously disposed of.)
A fine shaped handsome high-caste White Arab Saddle Horse, height 14-2½, over 7 years, goes fast and good smooth paces.
Can be seen on giving 3 hours notice

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a full toned Mahogany grand-square Piano by C. H. Schroder, a first-class full size Billiard Table by T. Lumsden & Co., 1 handsome English-built Chesaise glass-fronted double seated Brougham by "Lewis of Salisbury," a very handsome Grey Arab Charger, height 14-2½, a handsome high caste Bay Horse, height 14-3, a splendid mover, goes in single and double harness, a powerful chesnut Australian, Brugham do., plants, &c., at "Alkamont," Khumballa Hill.

On TUESDAY next, the 19th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Billiard Table, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of C. M. Kerr, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome Riding Horse, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY the 27th, and WEDNESDAY the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated and Porcelainware, &c., the property of the Hon'ble H. P. St. G. Tucker.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold precisely at 6 o'clock A.M. on the first day.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and richly carved Blackwood Household Furniture, han some plated Chandeliers, a valuable 8-Day Clock by French, rich Table Ornaments, a splendid collection of rare Plants in tubs and pots, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and richly carved Blackwood and Mahogany Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery, and Glassware, a Miniature Billiard Table and if not previously disposed of a handsome Landau, lately received from England in perfect order, by Robert Ness and Son, a new Cab Buggy made to order, a handsome Nutmeg Grey Australian Horse, rising six, good in single or double harness, height 15-3, paces, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On THURSDAY, the 21st March, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horse, &c., the property of Brigadier-General Stock.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st February 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TABLE GLASS WARE.

JUST LANDED; of twenty patterns for daily, and a variety of beautiful designs for extra, use.

BEER Tumblers, dozen, from	Rs.	6 4	GOBLETS, doz., from Rs. 10-8
BUTTER Dishes, each		7-8	GREEN Hock Glass, doz. 9-8
BISCUIT Jars, „		6-4	HONEY or Jam Jars, each 2-0
SELERY Vases, „		6-0	ICE Pails Mounted in plate, 9-8
CHAMPAGNE Glasses, dozen		8-0	ICE Plates, dozen 10-8
CHAMPAGNE Tumbler „		9-0	ICE Trays, each 4-8
CHEESE Dishes, each		6-0	JELLY Glasses, dozen 5-4
CLARET Glasses, doz.		6-0	LIQUEUR Glasses, dozen 4-8
CLARET Jugs, each		7-8	MILK Jugs, each 3-0
CLARET Cup Jugs, „		6-4	PIANO Stands, set of four 4-8
COMPORTS, „		4-8	PICKLE Bottles, pair 6-4
CREAM Jugs, „		3-0	SALAD Bowls, each 9-8
CUT-TARD Glasses, doz.		8-0	SALT Cellars, pair 2-8
DECANTERS, Pint, pair		8-0	SHERRY Glasses, dozen 5-4
DECANTERS, Quarts „		10-8	SPIRIT Bottles, pair 4-0
FINGER Glasses, each		2-8	SUGAR Basins, each 4-0
FLOWER Baskets, each		6-0	SWEETMEAT Glasses, each 2-8
FLOWER Tubes, doz.		8-0	TANKARD Jugs „ 4-8
FLOWER Vases, each		12-8	WATER BOTTLES with Tumblers each 3-0
FRUIT Dishes, „		2-8	WATER Jugs „ 6-8
FRUIT Stands, „		1-8	WINE Coolers, dozen 12-0

Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MUSIC,

AT ENGLISH PRICE FOR CASH.

Prices marked in Shillings.

SONGS.

	s.	d.
For lack of gold he left me	3	0
Just touch the Harp gently	3	0
Come sing to me again	3	0
'Twas like a spirit's sigh	3	0
Captain Jinks *of the Horse Marines*	3	0
Captain Pink *of the Plungers*	3	0
North, sweet North	3	0
Signora	4	0
Driven from home	3	0
I'll build a flower blooming	2	6
Farewell, the breeze blows Fair	4	0
Ariel	4	0
Forging of the anchor	4	0
Return to me	4	0
Gold and Gray	3	0
Oh loving heart trust on	4	0
Be true	4	0
What shall I sing?	4	0
Never a care have I	4	0
She answered yes	4	0
Evening bringeth my heart back to thee	4	0
She dwells in yonder star	3	0
In the time of a ple blossom	4	0
I wait for thee, my only love	3	0
The dear Emerald Isle	3	0
Destiny (sequel to Lover and the Bird)	4	0
My Queen of Love	4	0
Lady of the Sea	4	0
My lost Darling	3	0
Remembrance	3	0
Age of Gold	3	0
Angel of thy love	4	0
Why do I love thee yet?	4	0
Bessy's mistake	4	0
Esmeralda	4	0
My Do e with sweet Blue eyes	3	0
Wood Nymph's Call	3	0
Dear as ever still than art	3	0
Oh think of me when far away	4	0
Speak to me	4	0
Her bright smile haunts me still	4	0
Happy be thy dreams	4	0
The Mill	3	0

A choice selection of new Pianoforte Pieces and Dance Music.

** Orders from up-country to be accompanied by a money order or postage stamps for the amount and one anna for each piece extra for postage.

SOUNDY & Co., MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

TABLE LAMPS; with bronzed, or richly cut-glass, pedestals; a handsome selection just landed, at each Rs. 18, 20, 22-8, 24, 25, 27, 33, 34, 36, 38, 40, 45, 48, 50, 56, 65, 64 and 70.

Girandoles; three light with lustres, at each Rs. 50, 54, 56, and 60.

Pendent Hall Lamps; at each Rs. 10-8, 12, 13-8, 15, 27, 30, and 34.

Pendent Argand Lamps; at each Rs. 30, 34, 35, 40, 43, 48, 50 and 56.

Kerosine Oil Lamps; at each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, 3-8, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 27, 30, 36 40, 45, and 50.

Lanterns, ANCHOR, BULL'S-EYE, CABIN, CAMP, CANDLE, RAILWAY, &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FARES:

FIRST CLASS	£45
SECOND CLASS	£29
Children under 10	Half Fare
Ditto 3	Free

Exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding, Linen, Towels, &c.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

About April 10th, "CELLA," 2,600 Tons, 300 H.P. ..... Coxemander.

About April 15th, "EUROPEAN" 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., Abrams, Commander.

These magnificent Full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up with Spacious Saloon, roomy Cabins, and every comfort. Each Steamer will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

JOHNSON & Co., Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Note.—For the convenience of intending Passengers residing Up-country, heavy baggage may be sent to us and will be shipped FREE.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship DOVECOURT, from London, are requested to send their BILLS OF LADING for our inspection, when, on payment of Freight, Orders will be granted for delivery of their Goods at the Bunder.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th February 1872.

IMPORTANT TO THE PROPRIETORS OF GINNING FACTORIES AND OTHERS.

OWING to the activity in the IRON TRADE in England, it is very difficult to obtain MACHINERY, and the Undersigned therefore suggest to parties requiring Ginning Machinery for the next season, the advisability of REGISTERING their ORDERS without delay to avoid disappointment in delivery.

Estimates for all kinds of Machinery furnished on application.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1872.

VIRGINIAN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO "TALISMAN" brand, can be had retailed at Messrs. KEMP & Co.'s here; also at their Poona Branch.

JAMES BOGIE, Wholesale Agent of G. Campbell & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1872.

FALKIRK BEER.—Supplies can be had in retail quantities through Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Poona Establishment.

JAMES BOGIE, Wholesale Agent of James Aitken & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1872.

NOTICE.—The Commissariat Officer at the Presidency will receive TENDERS on the 28th instant, up to 1 o'clock P.M. for the SUPPLY of TWO THOUSAND EUROPE BLANKETS, Grey or White. Muster to be seen at the Office. A Deposit of 10 per cent. on the Cost of the Blankets must be lodged as Security for fulfilment of Contract.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Major, Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Commissariat Office, 20th February 1872.

WANTED, a PARTNER by an old established EUROPEAN FIRM (with Branches) in general trade, in an Up-country Military station, to RE-PLACE one who has resolved to RETIRE from the BUSINESS in consequence of ILL-HEALTH. Capital required.—Apply to Messrs. KEMP & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—TO BE LET, from 1st March 1872, the favourite House called "BELLAIR," at Chinchpoogly. For particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, Frere Land and Pier Company (Ld.) 1, Rampart Row, West.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have admitted Mr. HIRJEE ARDASEER DADY a PARTNER in our FIRM from the 1st JANUARY 1872.

ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY & Co.

19th February 1872.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. FRAMJEE DOSSABHOY C. WADIA in our Firm CEASED on the 31st DECEMBER 1871.

ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY & Co.

19th February 1872.

COWASJEE JEHANGEER STATUE FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above FUND are requested to send in the amount of their CONTRIBUTIONS to the NEW BANK of BOMBAY.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Honorary Secretary, C. J. S. Fund.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.

Credit Price Rs. 9.

Also,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

NOTICE.—INTENDING PURCHASERS of AITKEN'S BEER are recommended to send forward ORDERS to Bombay in anticipation for the moderate parcels per Steamers MIRFIELD from Clyde, and LORNE from London, due beginning of March.

JAMES BOGIE, Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 17th February 1872.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of February 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for the New Bank of Bombay and Mazagon Land shares. Other shares firm. Government Paper in demand.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

THE undermentioned sales are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

				Rs. A. P.
500	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch 32 yds. 4¼ lbs.	3 6 0
240	„	„	40 „ 39 „ 4½ lbs.	3 8 0
240	„	„	40 „ 39 „ 4¾ lbs.	3 10 0
500	„	„	45 „ 39 „ 9 lbs.	6 9 0
750	„	„	40 „ 39 „ 6 lbs.	4 6 0
600	„	White Dorias	38 „ 20 „	2 8 0
600	„	„	38 „ 20 „	2 14 0
50	„	Coloured Soosies	„	6 12 0
750	pieces	Grey Shirtings (fine)	45 „ 39 „ 8 lbs.	5 12 0
500	„	„	45 „ 39 „ 9 lbs.	6 10 0
200	„	„	40 „ 39 „ 6 lbs.	4 6 0
500	„	„	45 „ 39 „ 9 lbs.	6 8 0
1,750	„	„ (fine)	45 „ 39 „ 8 lbs.	5 12 0
1,500	„	Madapollams	32 „ 24 „ 3 lbs.	2 3 6
1,000	„	„	32 „ 24 „ 3 lbs.	2 3 9
2,000	„	T. Cloths	29 „ 24 „ 3½ lbs.	2 11 6
1,000	„	Jacconets	40 „ 20 „ 2½ lbs.	2 0 0
1,500	„	Cambrics	50 „ 20 „ 5½ lbs.	3 11 0
1,600	„	White Shirtings	36 „ 40 „	5 13 0
250	„	„	36 „ 40 „	6 2 0

COTTON

50	candies	New Dholleras (20th May) ...	...	Rs. 269
500	„	„ Broach M.G. (ready) ...	...	„ 287-8
200	„	„ „ „ ...	...	„ 288-00
150	„	„ „ „ ...	...	„ 290
25	„	„ „ „ ...	...	„ 290
180	„	Oomrawuttee ...	...	„ 270
75	„	Old Dholleras ...	...	„ 231-22

YARNS.

8	bales	Water, No. 30...	...	As. 11 15-16
25	„	Mule „ 40...	...	„ 11½ to 11-5-16
20	„	Turkey Red „ 30-60	...	„ 26
10	„	Water „ 30...	...	„ 12

METALS.

500	Cwts.	Copper-Braziers ...	...	Rs. 40½

DAILY EXPORTS.—20TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sam Mendel, 50 balescotton, J. D. Vuria ; 100 bales hemp and 100 bales cotton, Lalljee Narenjee.

Manilla, 100 bales rags, Waljee Vatha.

Undaunted, 125 bales rags, Cooverjee Callianjee ; 75 bales rags, Mogjee Moorjee.

Durham (s), 10 bales hides, Newsee Gangjee ; 50 bales cotton, Heerachund Capoorchund ; 300 bales cotton, Chuneial Dulput ; 51 bales cotton, Vussonjee Veerjee ; 100 bales cotton, Lalljee Narenjee.

Derby (s), 400 bales cotton, Chuneial Dulput.

Peshawar (s), 60 bales cotton, Heeranund Kheldass ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co. ; 400 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co ; 30 bales wool, J. Hormusjee & Co. ; 60 bales wool, Mooljee Jetha & Co. ; 150 bales wool, Cursetjee Merjee.

Hindoostan (s), 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co. ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Prince Patrick, 7 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippet & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ada (s), 548 bundles galls, W. G. Hussen & Co. ; 2,180 bundles coir yarn, Geerdhur Mooljee ; 2 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 24 cases herabole and 20 cases olibanum, Tajpal Cuma.

Peshawar (s), 25 bales hides, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Ada (s), 1,000 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

Glenovan, 215 bales cotton, Balabhoy Vizhoocandass.

FOR VENICE.

Peshawar (s), 150 bales cotton, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Hindostan (s), 500 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

Peshawar (s), 50 bales cotton, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

India (s), 104 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India (s), 53 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Columbian (s), 100 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Allabhboy, 125 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—20TH FEBRUARY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 20th February, 1-22 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 23 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 20th February, 1-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 51 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 20th February, 12-57 P.M., Greenwich Time. Time in transit, 2 hours 3 minutes.

Via Turkey, 19th February, 2-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 34 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 19th February, 2-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 55 minutes.

Latest from America.

Via Russia, 19th February, 5-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 49 minutes.

Via Red Sea, no date or time.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 19th to 9 P.M. of the 20th February is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	5 16	0 10
„ Galle	9 0	2 21
„ Kurrachee	0 34	0 11
„ Madras	0 30	0 8

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 20th Feb., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 20th Feb., 1-22 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 20th Feb., 12-57 P.M. ; via Turkey, 19th Feb., 1-30 P.M. From America, via Russia, 20th Feb., 11-25 A.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera ; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—20TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.	do.
	Iron ships Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.	to £2 17s. 6d
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£2 15s. 0d.	
	Myrabolens & Coir bdls	£2 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£3 2s. 6d.	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d.	to £3 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.	
	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest		
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 70 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	North Tyne (s)	Wardlow	Newcastle, Jan. 5.
	Jay raundaree	Nacoda	Chittagong, Jan 16.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	McNeil	Coast and Goa.
	Mahi	Nacoda	Cochin and Colombo.
	Inspector	Atwood	Galle.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Hindostan, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Taptee, to Cutch.

Steamer North Tyne, Trieste and Venice.

Steamer, India, to Genoa, &c.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 20th February, 11-15 A.M.—Mail steamer from Australia signalled.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 20.

Colclough, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Lucknow.

Reilly, Lieutenant, 11th Foot, on medical certificate, from Morar.

Westropp, Colonel, Poona Horse, on leave, from Seroor.

Hume, Captain, 11th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Sattara.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 20.

Anderson, Assistant Surgeon, 18th Hussars, on duty, to Bangalore.

McAlister, M.B., Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, to join, to Poona.

Sandeman, Lieut. Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Nagpore.

Samuells, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Hazareebaugh.

Leckie, Lieutenant, Adjutant 56th Regiment, to Poona.

Stewart, Captain, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to rejoin, to Dehra Ismael Khan.

Nisbet, Captain, Bengal Army, to rejoin, to Lahore.

Curtis, Lieutenant, 29th Regiment, to join, to Jubbulpore.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 17.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. L. T. Harris, of the Ben. C. S., having produced the necessary medical certificate, has been granted by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India an extension of leave for six months.

The undermentioned 3rd grade sub-Asst. Surgeons are promoted to the 2nd grade, with effect from the dates specified opposite their respective names :—

Baboo Nundo Lall Ghose, attached to the Medl. School at Nagpore, 30th May, 1871.

Baboo Nilmadhub Bhuttacharjee, attached to the Dispensary at Roorkee, 19th Nov. 1871.

The Acting Govr.-Genl. is pleased to make the following appointments on his Personal Staff :—

To be Private Secretary—Major O. T. Burne, 20th Foot.

To be Surgeon—O. Barnett, Staff Surgeon.

The above appointments to take effect from the 9th inst.

Surg. C. A. Andrews, attached to the 8th Regt. Mad. N. I., is appointed to the medical charge of the Civil Establishments and Sudder Jail at Mercara in Coorg, vice Surg. E. D. Evezard, relieved.

Privilege leave, for two months, is granted to Capt. J. R. Wilmer, Asst. Supt. of Surveys, Topographical Dept., with effect from the 19th Dec. 1871.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Acting Govr. Genl. in Council has been pleased to empower Mr. E. W. B. Login, Assistant to the Comptroller General, to sign Promissory Notes for the Secretary to the Government of India, from on and after the 20th Jan. 1872.

The Acting Govr.-Genl. in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following rule as rule 1 under section 57 of the Civil Pension Code :—

1.—For edmeninal officers entitled to the benefit of section 61 (c), "27" should be substituted for "30" in this Section.

Mr. A. M. Monteath received charge of the office of Director General of the Post Office of India from Mr. F. R. Hogg, and Mr. Hogg received charge of the office of Deputy Director General from Mr. H. A. Browne on the forenoon of the 27th ultimo.

The Acting Govr.-Genl. in Council directs that the following rule be substituted for Rule XI of the postal rules published with Notification of the Home Department, No. 189, dated 21st April 1866 :—

"XI.—No service parcel exceeding 600 tolahs in weight, and no private parcel exceeding 2,000 tolahs in weight, shall be received at any Post office for despatch by Banghy or Letter Mail."

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Lt.-Col. John Salusbury Trevor, of the Royal Engrs., Consult. ing Engr. for Railways, and Under-Secretary to Government, Railway Branch, Bombay,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

The following Military letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India is published for general information :—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE,
No. 14. London, 18th Jan 1872.

To H. E. the Right Hon. the Govr.-Genl. of India in Council.

MY LORD,—The undermentioned officers have been permitted to return to their duty, viz :—

Col. O. J. M. Farrington; Lt.-Col. C. C. Johnson; Majors J. H. Jenkins and R. S. Graves; Capts E. Beddy, J. C. Stewart, O. R. Newmarch, J. Fitzgerald, W. G. Smith, and W. B. Aislabie; and Lt. J. E. Sandeman.

2. The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave for the period specified, viz :—

Capt. C. E. Benthall, 6 months; and Lt. W. J. Williamson, 3 months.

3. Col. W. Agnew has been allowed to embark at Brindisi on the 12th Feb. 1872.

4. Capt. J. L. Watts, R.E., has been granted an extension of his furlough for one month. The month's extension of furlough granted to him in Feb. 1869 having been without pay should not have been deducted from the balance to his credit.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) ARGYLL.

The following appointment is made :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—Corps of Guides.

Surg. S. C. Courtney, M.D., officiating in medical charge, to the medical charge, vice Surg. J. H. Johnson, appointed to the 5th Goorkha Regt. (The Hazara Goorkha Batn.)

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lt.-Col. George William Fraser, of the Ben. S. C., Comdt. 39th (The Allygurh) Regt. of N. I., for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lt.-Col. Frederick Alexander, of the Ben. S. C., Supdg. Engr., D. F. W., N.-W. Provinces, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lt.-Col. Thomas Brandill Harrison, of the Ben. S. C., 1st Examiner, Pay Dept., for one year, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay, with one month's preparatory leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Lt.-Col. William Nembhard, of the Ben. S. C., Commr., East Berar, Ellichpur, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lt.-Col (Brevet Col.) William Russell Eliott, of the Ben. S. C., 1st class Deputy Commr., Loodiana, Punjab, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lt. Col. James Anthony Steel, of the Ben. S. C., Deputy Commr. Oudh, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lt.-Col. Charles Frederick Browne, of the Ben. S. C., Deputy Judge Advocate, Meerut Div., for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Major John Paton Martin, of the Ben. S. C., Deputy Pay Mr., Twenthe, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Capt. (Brevet Major) Maunsell Mark Prendergast, of the Ben. S. C., 2nd in Comd. and Squad. Officer, 4th Ben. Cav., for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Capt. Jonathan Keer, of the Ben. S. C., Asst. Comy Genl. 2nd class, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay, with permission to proceed thence to Ea rope on furlough on private affairs for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

The following order issued by the Govt. of Bombay is confirmed :—

Granting Lt. John Mabbott Morgan, R.E., Ex. Engr., 4th grade, D. P. W., furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board in England.

Capt. J. H. T. Farquhar, of the late 2nd European L. C., Sub-Asst., Stud Dept., Poonah, is allowed leave of absence for thirty days, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe on private affairs under the Regulations of 1868.

The services of Lt. F. F. Cotton, of the Royal Engrs., are placed at the disposal of the P. W. D.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England :—

Lt.-Col. G. S. Maclean, of the Ben S. C., Asst. Comy. Genl. 1st class, date of arrival at Bombay, 17th Nov. 1871.

Lt. Col. (Brevet Col.) A. H. Terman, of the Ben. S. C., Deputy Commr., N.-W. Provinces (Jalaun); Lt. Col. T. W. Holland, of the Ben. S. C.; Capt. W. R. Martin, of the late 43rd N. I.; Major Robert Purie Griffin, of the Ben. S. C.; Surg. B. Kendall, of the Medl. Dept.; Lt. Col. H. B. A. Poulton, of the Beni. S. C., Deputy Judge Advocate, Presidency and Eastern Frontier District; and Major (Brevet Lt. Col.) J. H. Jenkins, of the Beni. S. C., Deputy Asst. Comy. Genl., 1st class, date of arrival at Bombay, 20th Jan. 1872.

Lt. Col. (Brevet Col.) G. R. Cookson, of the Ben. Inf., Can. Mag., Meerut, and Major H. Mackenzie, of the Ben. S. C., Judicial Commr., Central Provinces, date of arrival at Bombay, 1st Feb. 1872.

Capt. T. Higginson, of the Mad. S. C., Wing Officer, 1st Punjab Inf., date of arrival at Bombay, 8th Feb. 1872.

The undermentioned officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified :—

Surg. J. C. Annesley, of the Medl. Dept., G. G. O. No. 99 of 1872,—Bengal, 16th Jan. 1872, from Bombay.

Capt. E. G. Lillingston, of the Beni. S. C., G. G. O. No. 62 of 1872, Deccan, 2nd Feb. 1872.

Capt. F. H. Thomas, of the Gen. List, Inf., G. G. O. No. 1028 of 1871, Sumatra, 4th Nov. 1871, from Bombay.

Major J. H. Tylor, of the Ben. S. C., G. G. O. No. 888 of 1871, Delhi, 9th Dec. 1871.

Capt. R. P. Blake, of the Genl. List, Mad. Inf., Squad. Officer, 4th Punjab Cav., Bombay G. G. O. No. 828 of 1871, Delhi, 9th Dec. 1871.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Capts. Edmond Hughes, of the Genl List, Inf., 1st Wing Sub. 3rd Goorkha (The Kumaon) Regt; George Constable Gregory, of the Ben. S. C., Adjt. 3rd Goorkha (The Kumaon) Regt; and Burroughes Ward, of the late 48th N. I., 1st Wing Sub., 3rd Regt. Punjab Infantry; and Lt. Col. Charles Lyons Montgomery, of the Ben. S. C., Comdt., 10th Regt. N. I. for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Major Robert Durie Griffin, of the Ben. S. C., Wing Officer, 36th (The Sarsiliy) Regt. N. I., for one year, under the Regulation of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lt. Col. George Augustus Cuyler, of the Ben. S. C., for one year, under the Regulations of 1868.

The permission to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, granted to Major R. G. Rogers, of the Ben. S. C., 2nd in Comd., and Wing Officer, 20th (Punjab Regt. N. I., by G. G. O. No. 992, dated 16th Nov. 1871, is cancelled at his own request.

The following appointments are made :—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—4th Infantry.

Major H. A. Justice, 2nd in Comd., to officiate as Comdt. during the absence on leave of Lt. Col. Dun or until further orders.

Capt. E. W. Shaw, Adjt., to officiate as 2nd in Comd., vice Major Justice.

The Acting Govr. Genl. is pleased to make the following appointments on his Personal Staff :—

To be Mily. Secy.—Major the Hon. E. R. Bourke, 3rd Hussars.

To be Aides-de-Camp—Capt. H. B. Lockwood, 4th European Light Cavalry; Major C. C. Taylor, Ben. S. C., late 56th N. I., Lt. C. L. C. de Robeck, 3rd Bat., 60th Foot; and Lt. R. H. Hunt, R. A.

Native A.-de-C.—Subadar Major and Sirdar Bahadoor Sewbucus Auwusty, 2nd N. I.

To be Extra A.-de-C.—Capt. F. H. Gregory, 15th Hussars.

The above appointments to take effect from the 9th inst.,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. W. M. Hughes Temporary Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Punjab, Irrigation Branch, is brought on the permanent establishment in that grade.

Mr. A. D. McLeod, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Mysore, is granted six weeks' leave on medical certificate from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. Engledow, Overseer, 2nd grade, Mysore, is granted one month's leave on medical certificate, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The undermentioned Accountants attached to the Indore (State) Railway are transferred to Rajpootana :—

Mr. E. Lacey, Accountant, 2nd grade; and Nilmoney Seal, Accountant, 4th grade.

Mr. F. Hutchinson, Asst Controller, 3rd grade, on probation, is confirmed in that grade.

Notification No. 80, dated 9th Feb., transferring Lt. Shepherd from the Central Provinces to the Indus Valley Railway, is cancelled.

Mr. F. J. Johnstone, Ex. Engr., 1st grade, Central Provinces, is granted six months' leave on urgent private affairs, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lt. A. G. Begbie, R. E., Asst. Engr., 1st grade, Neemuch Railway, is promoted to be Ex. Engr., 4th grade.

Lt. Col. E. Davidson, R. E., is re-appointed to the P. W. D. with effect from 16th Jan. 1872, with the rank of Offg. Supdg. Engr, 3rd grade.

Lt. Col. Davidson will be temporarily employed on special duty under the Inspr. Genl of Military Works.

Capt. G. T. Skipwith, R.E., Ex. Engr., 2nd grade, Central Provinces, is appointed Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India in the P. W. D. Capt. Skipwith joined his appointment in the forenoon of the 15th inst.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp Delhi, 8th February 1872.

Under instructions from Govt., it is notified that the War Dept. has intimated that the War Office Form C (Reports of the return of soldiers' families to England) has been cancelled, and that the reports in question are no longer required.

The undermentioned candidates, who appeared for examination in the native languages before the last half-yearly committee on the 10th Jan. 1872, are declared by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have passed the Higher Standard in Hindoostanee, agreeably to G. G. O. No. 734 of 1864, and G. O. of 20th May 1870:—

Cornet E. V. P. Monteith, 5th Lancers; Private J. O'Brien, 36th Foot; Private J. Smith, 36th Foot; Ens. J. M. Jackson, 55th Foot; and Private E. Hotchkin, 55th Foot.

The following order is, with the sanction of Govt, confirmed :—

Allahabad Div. Order, dated the 31st March 1871, directing all reports of the division to be made to Col. D. Reid, R. A., during the absence on leave of Maj. Genl. W. F. Beatson, commanding the Allahabad Div., with effect from the 1st April 1871.

The following orders are confirmed.

Meerut Div. Order, dated the 30th Jan. 1872, nominating Staff Asst. Sur. W. Elgee for duty with the 105th Foot, as a temporary measure.

Camp of Exercise Div. Order, dated the 4th Feb. 1872, directing Staff Asst. Surg. T. S. Cogan to take medical charge of the 32nd Pioneers, on their march from the Camp of Exercise to Umballa; whence he will proceed at the public expense to Mean Meer for duty in the Lahore circle.

Oude Div. Order, dated the 15th Jan. 1872, directing Asst. Surgs. A. R. Hall, M. Fat. 16th Brig. R. A., and F. Falwaser, E. Bat. 16th Brig. R. A., to proceed to Lucknow for duty.

Presidency District Order, dated the 14th Dec. 1871, transferring Capt. A. D. Campbell from the 11th N. I. to the 8th N. I., for duty, at his own request.

Dated the 12th Jan. 1872, attaching Capt. W. N. Lees, Ben. Inf., recently returned from leave to Europe, to Fort William, for general duty.

Rawulpindee Brig. Order, dated the 30th Jan. 1872, directing Asst Surg. H. Lloyd, M.D., to proceed to Tullagung and relieve Asst. Surg. G. McB. Davis, M.D., of the medical charge of the 19th Punjab N. I., and placing the latter officer, when relieved, at the disposal of the Brigdr. Genl. commanding the Punjab Frontier Force.

2nd Batn. 1st Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 21st Jan. 1872, directing Lt. W. C. Kennedy to officiate as Qrmr. vice Qrmr J. Robinson, proceeding on sick leave to England, with effect from the 19th Dec. 1871.

36th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 24th Jan. 1872, nominating the undermentioned officers as a committee of paymastership, during the absence on sick leave of Pay-Mr. J. Campbell :—

Major R. B. Lloyd, President.

Capt. M. C. Morris, and Capt. F. Rance, Members.

Lt. Col. Rance to act as Pay Mr. on the responsibility of the committee.

62nd Foot—Regtal Order, dated the 2nd Feb. 1872, appointing Lt. W. H. Williams to be Interpreter to the regiment, with effect from the 1st idem, vice Ens J. Clibborn, whose services have been placed at the disposal of Govt in the P. W. D.

39th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 15th Jan. 1872, appointing Ens. C. R. Macgregor to be Interpreter to the regiment, vice Lt. F. Dorling, proceeded on sick leave, with effect from the 14th Jan.

8th Ben. Cav.—Regtl Order, dated the 7th Jan. 1872, appointing Capt. E. H. E. Kauntze, 1st Squad. Sub., to officiate as 3rd Squad. Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. H. W. Sartorius, offg. 1st Squad. Sub., proceeded on furlough.

13th Ben. Cav. -Regtl. Order, dated the 29th Jan. 1872, making the following appointments, consequent on the return from furlough of Capt. R. B. Ryves, 3rd Squad. Officer :—

Captain H. E. Ryves to officiate as 2nd Squad. Officer, vice Capt. C. R. Pennington, studying at the Roorkee College.

Lt. J. F. Carthew, 1st Squad. Sub., to officiate as 3rd Squad. Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. Ryves.

17th N. I.—Regtl Order, dated the 8th Feb. 1872, making the following arrangements, consequent on the departure, on leave of Lt. Col. J. Marquis, Comdt, and Capt. T. Dawes, Adj :—

Lt. Col. F. G. Stainforth, 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt R. J. Walker, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer.

Capt. J. McNair, attached, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lt. G. Brehon, 1st Wing Sub., to officiate as Adjt.

2-th N. I.—Regtl order, dated the 22nd Jan. 1872, directing Lt. A. T. S. A. Rind, 2nd Wing Sub., to act as 1st Wing Sub., in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. H. S. Marshall, officiating Brig. Major, Peraepore, with effect from the 1st. Jan.

Ensuban.—The second Christian name of Lt. Dunn, of the 62nd Foot, published in G. O. C. C. dated 20th Oct. 1871, page 550, should be spelt Duncan, and not "Dutton."

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

21st Hussars.—Major (Lt. Col.) C. P. Lane, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, for six months, from the date of embarkation, on private affairs.

R. A.—Col. J. Young (25th Brig.) to remain in the Hills from the 1st Feb. to the 1st April, on private affairs, in extension.

Col. R. C. Romer (9th Brig.), to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Brevet C. I. D. McNeill (16th Brig.), to Bombay, for one month, from date of departure from Moultan, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Lt. A. J. Saunders (No. 5 Bat., 6th Brig.), to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

5th Foot (1st Bat.), Ens. T. A. Campion, to Calcutta, from the 1st Feb. to the 1st July, to study the native languages.

8th Foot (1st Bat.).—Cap. J. P. Jones, to England, for fifteen months, from date of departure, on private affairs.

12th Foot (2nd Batn.).—Lt. C. H. Gardner, to Calcutta, from the 15th Feb. to the 5th May, to study the languages.

21st Foot, (2nd Bat.)—Lt. T. C. Rose, (Adj.), to England, for four twelve months, on private affairs from date of embarkation.

25th Foot, (2nd Bat.)—Lt. A. H. Turner, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

60th Foot, (3rd Batn.)—Capt. C. Ashburnham, to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Ben. European Cav.—Lt. col. W. F. Stephens, (doing duty at Rawulpindee), to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it to appear before a medical board, under furlough rules of 1868.

3rd Ben. Cav.—Lt. G. T. Morris, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of the same, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

Oude Div. Order, dated the 16th Jan. 1872, directing Asst. Surg. J. R. Hall, M. Fat. 16th Brig. R. A., and F. Falwaser, E. Bat. 16th Brig. R. A., to proceed to Lucknow for duty.

Presidency District Order, dated the 14th Dec. 1871, transferring Capt. A. D. Campbell from the 11th N. I. to the 8th N. I., for duty, at his own request.

Dated the 12th Jan. 1872, attaching Capt. W. N. Lees, Ben. Inf., recently returned from leave to Europe, to Fort William, for general duty.

Dated the 24th Jan. 1872, posting Lt. Col. W. N. Lees, Ben. Inf., to command Wing Officer, 20th (Punjab Regt. N. I., vice Major H. A. Little, S. C., recently arrived from England, to Fort William, for general duty.

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OUR ROAD REPAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The bony anatomy of the *new* contract bullocks that are at present engaged in rolling down the metal on our roads is a *high* feature in their vitality. Surely there can be no "Martin's Act" in this city? If that Act was in operation here, I fear the Engineer's department of the Municipality would soon be handed up before the Worshipful Chairman of the Bench of Justices and Senior Magistrate of Police for cruelty to animals. If some of these stone-crushing bullocks could write to the papers, their utterance would be something after this fashion :—

"Connon Sahib, Ma Bap, live for ever! Be it known to your Majesty that many of us, the undersigned, more dead than alive bullocks, after an arduous service of upwards of a quarter of a century in the cotton and grain trade of Bombay, have been pronounced unfit for labour by reason of age and infirmity. That the failing finances of the Pinjrapool have prevented our admission into that institution where cocks and hens, cockroaches and caterpillars, and other inferior *vermint* formerly found a ready asylum, and in consequence of this misfortune aforesaid we have fallen into the hands of taskmasters who are engaged in experimental animal philosophy having for its ulterior object the realization of monetary profits out of old bones and dried gristle. That, our bodies being known to be disease-proof, it is now intended to work our skeletons to the last muscular effort in the laborious occupation of road-making, a work which, in the words of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, *we submit* is only proper for our grand-calves strong young bullocks with some good beef on their haunches. 'This being so,' we solicit the grant of a summons to require the attendance of our owners and the staff of Municipal Engineers at the office of your illustrious Worship to dispute any or all the statements which have now been advanced by us and on our behalf, and would request the permission of your Worship to allow us to send a deputation of our body in charge of Mr. Souter, to enable us to exhibit in *propria personæ* the unphysiological condition to which we have been reduced. Our pleading ribs and plausible hips will be the only legal advisers we require. If the remains of a beef-sustaining anatomy can be grateful for a judicial mercy, the undersigned promise for themselves and all succeeding races of Municipal bullocks in Bombay to remember the name of Connon Sahib for ever and ever."

But I would like to know whether dead-and-alive bullocks are adapted for repairing our roads? Leaving aside the question of a public scandal which peeps out of a public inhumanity in this business, I would like to know whether we can secure good roads under this system? The answer which I shall receive will probably be—"The contractor will be compelled to do the work to the satisfaction of the engineers." All right, I reply. Then it is certain that the bullocks which I now see struggling in pain and nervous trembling over our road-metal are quite capable of leaving the roads firmly and smoothly consolidated so as to serve for a year's traffic? And this is economy!—Yours, &c.

CUI BONO.

A DEFECT IN THE LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Legislative Council of the Government of India is now assembled, and, among other matters, some alterations in the criminal law are, I believe, under consideration. Permit me to point out, through your columns, a great inconvenience which exists in the law administered under the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, as regards the very common offence of voluntarily causing hurt. The grievance is this, that a man who has once made a complaint before a magistrate of his having been beaten so as to cause him bodily pain, however slight it may be, cannot, under the existing law, be allowed to withdraw his complaint. He has no option but to proceed against the offender, however much in his cooler moments he may regret having brought the matter into Court. The prosecution must proceed, although the complainant and accused may have come to a perfectly amicable understanding, and although private amends may have been made to the injured party. This is not as it should be. In a charge of assault and battery under English law, a compromise and withdrawal of complaint is always permitted. That it is not so under the Indian Codes must have been an oversight on the part of the Legislature. Permission to withdraw complaints can now only be granted by a magistrate in cases in which the maximum punishment does not exceed six months' imprisonment; that is, in cases triable under chapter 15 of the Procedure Code. Now, the almost exact equivalent for an assault and battery in English law is found in the Penal Code, as we are all presumed to know, in the offence described as "Voluntarily causing hurt without grave and sudden provocation," punishable under section 323 of Act XLV. of 1860 with imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period which may extend to one year, and also with fine, which may extend to Rs. 1,000. Thus an offence under section 323, being punishable with more than six months' imprisonment, is triable under chapter 14 of the Criminal Procedure Code; and the provisions of section 270 of the same Code, permitting withdrawal of complaint on satisfactory reasons being shown to the magistrate, do not therefore apply in this case.

The only alteration in the law required to meet the difficulty is to reduce the term of imprisonment which may be awarded for the offence from one year to six months. No possible objection can be raised to this. A maximum of six months' imprisonment is in reality quite sufficient punishment for the offence. The usual penalty inflicted, when an infuriated Bapoo takes the law into his own hands and punches the head of a poor, undeserving Gunnoo, is a fine averaging from 8 annas to 15 rupees. Moreover, the more serious offences of the same nature are otherwise amply provided for. If Bapoo knocks out Gunnoo's tooth he has committed "grievous hurt," as defined in section 320 of the Penal Code, and is liable to rigorous imprisonment for seven years, under section 325, to say nothing of unlimited fine. Again, if Bapoo takes up a sickle or a knife and more or less damages Gunnoo therewith, he can be punished under sections 324 and 326 with imprisonment; if the hurt caused is ordinary, up to three years, and, if grievous, up to ten years. So, again, if Luxmon cuts off his wife's nose, he can be otherwise severely dealt with.

There would then be no fear that such offences would be inadequately punished, if the imprisonment for causing ordinary hurt were reduced from one year to six months. Many a ridiculous judicial farce would likewise be avoided. For practically, although a complainant is not allowed to withdraw his complaint, the case must end in a dismissal if the complainant so wishes it. The witnesses have only to deny all knowledge of the affair, in fact perjure themselves, and the accused is discharged for want of evidence.

Some of your readers may, perhaps, think this of little importance, but it is not so in the Mofussil, where, out of every four criminal cases tried, at least three are under section 323 of the Penal Code.

16th February. G. V.

BOMBAY.

EDUCATIONAL.—The camp of Dr. Bühler, Educational Inspector N. D., is at present in the Punch Mahals.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—There will be no new suits filed in the Small Cause Court to-day and to-morrow, the establishment having been engaged to assist in the work of taking the census.

OLD OFFENDER.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, a Maratha named Luxmon Pandoo, an old offender, was charged with stealing bedding, the property of one Lalla Sambajee, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

FALSE MEASURES.—The Senior Magistrate yesterday sentenced a man named Rymoo Nuthoo to pay a fine of five rupees, for having in his possession, without satisfactory excuse, false weights, he being a retail dealer.

EXTORTION.—A Parsee named Rattonjee Adgrjee has been committed by the Full-Power Magistrate of Surat for trial before the Sessions Court, on charges of extortion, &c., under section 387 of the Indian Penal Code.

A FAIR.—The annual fair of Shri Guntali's temple at Tannah, belonging to Messrs. Anundrao Bhaskerjee Soonderjee and brothers, will be held on Friday the 23rd, when there will be the usual display of fire-works and lights, &c.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday, a Hindoo girl, aged about eight years, by name Bhimee, had her left hand injured by the machinery at the Girgaum Cotton Mills. She was removed for treatment to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A NATIVE VAGRANT.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Connon, Sonoo Krishnajee, a vagrant, was charged with stealing a bench, belonging to one Meerjee Tars, and was, on conviction, sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

EXAMINATION IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Mr. H. F. Hatch, son of Colonel Hatch, of the Gun Carriage Department, has successfully passed his examination in the Marathee language, before the Civil and Military Examination Committee.

HIGH COURT.—The Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd will sit to-day in the Appellate Side of the High Court to dispose of miscellaneous business, and to-morrow the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd will sit alone to hear applications to register special appeals.

THE ILLNESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—On the 13th inst., public prayers were offered at Kupperwunj, in a Hindoo temple there, for the restoration to health of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. There were about five hundred Hindoos present at the temple.

DACOITY.—The other day a gang of dacoits murdered a coolie near Bhownuggur, and looted him of Rs. 6,000, which he was carrying on a mule. The coolie was in the service of a shroff, residing in the village of Behatode, in Bhownuggur. The dacoits have not yet been arrested.

THE CHIEF OF RAJCOTE AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The young Chief of Rajcote, who now attends the Rajcoomar College, has purchased 900 copies of a poem in Gujrathee composed by a Hindoo of Rajcote in praise of the Almighty for restoring to health H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

MASS FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Yesterday morning, at 7 A.M., a solemn High Mass was celebrated in the Chapel of St. Thereza, Bombay, by the Rev. Jeronimo Pereira, S. P., for the recovery of His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. After the Mass a short sermon was preached, and the Te Deum was sung.

UNLAWFULLY DETAINING A GIRL.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, a Parsee named Sorabjee Ruttonjee appeared with his pleader, Mr. Jehangheer Merwanjee, before John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate, and obtained a summons against his mother-in-law, Coverbace, whom he charged with unlawfully detaining Ayemae, a girl aged about ten years, against the will of her parents.

DEATH OF MRS. LUXMIBAI.—With extreme sorrow we record the death of Mrs. Luxmibai, wife of Mr. Vishnu Shastri Pandit, at Poona, on Saturday the 11th instant, at 4 P.M. The deceased was about 25 years of age, and suffered from phthisis for the last nine months. A large number of friends attended the funeral, which was performed with all due ceremonies. Mr. Vishnu Shastri is known throughout India as the leader of the widow marriage movement on this side of the country, and we are certain that thousands will condole with him in his sad bereavement.—*Indu-Prakash.*

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Bombay Legislative Council met yesterday at noon in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, when there were present :—

The Right Honourable Sir W. R. S. V. FitzGerald, G.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay, *presiding.*
His Excellency the Honourable Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B.
The Honorable S. Mansfield, C.S.I.
The Honorable H. P. St. G. Tucker.
The Honorable Munguldass Nuthoobhoy.
The Honorable the Advocate General.
The Honorable A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I.
The Honorable Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
The Honorable Venayekrao Appasaheb of Koorundwar.
The Honorable Colonel M. K. Kennedy.
The Honorable Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.
The Honorable E. W. Ravenscroft.
The Honorable A. R. Scoble.

THE ASSASSINATION OF LORD MAYO.

Before proceeding with the business on the paper His Excellency the President said—As we adjourned last Tuesday, it will be necessary, in order to proceed with the business on the paper, to suspend the standing orders as regards the reports submitted to the Council. It was my first impulse, when we received information of Lord Mayo's death last Monday, to take the earliest opportunity of expressing, and to give an opportunity to other members of the Council to express, the deep feeling of regret and sorrow with which that news has been received among us; but the blow was far too heavy to enable me publicly to give expression to feelings which were shared in, I am sure, by every one in this Council. Even now, after the lapse of a week, what can I say? The most eminent tribute of private friendship is as nothing before the universal testimony which everyone bears to the worth of the departed nobleman; and the voice of individual sorrow is weak before the grief and even passion felt in every corner of the land. I will not attempt to give utterance to all I think and feel at this melancholy occurrence. The long public intercourse which I had with Lord Mayo requires me to say that I am certain the Indian Empire never possessed a more upright and more devoted public servant. He was remarkable at once for the independence of his opinions and the careful consideration he applied to questions affecting this dominion. He was entirely devoted in seeking to satisfy himself where his duty lay, and, when once he had ascertained it, he was prompt and fearless in its execution without looking either to the left or to the right. The ways of Providence are often inscrutable to human minds, and though we must bow our heads in submission, we are perplexed when we see this high spirit, devoted to the service of his country, suddenly stricken down by felon hands. This visitation will fall heavily: it will be felt not only by those who loved him but by every class of men in the kingdom. His memory will be long preserved in this country as one who in his career showed the utmost devotion alike to the interests of his Sovereign and the people whose care was committed to his charge.

POLICE SUPERANNUATION BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker then presented the Second Report of the Select Committee on Bill No. 1 of 1872, "A Bill to amend Act XIII. of 1856."

It was agreed that the report should lie on the table.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker then moved that as a standing order in the Council no bill upon the report of a Select Committee should be before the Council seven days before the consideration of the bill be proceeded with, the standing orders should be suspended to allow the bill to be read a third time and passed that day.

His Excellency the President directed that the standing orders be suspended.

Bill No. 1 of 1872, "The Bill to amend Act XIII. of 1856," was then considered in detail. The only alterations made were (1) that in the first section the words in the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th lines, "any payment or investments of money which shall have been made or ordered to be made in accordance with the said sections and" were omitted, and (2) that in tenth line of section three the words "paid and" were inserted between the words "shall be" and "transferred."

The Bill was then read a third time, and passed.

THE FIFTEEN LAKH LOAN BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft moved that Bill No. 2 of 1872, "A Bill to secure the payment to Government of certain additional sums of money by the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay," be read a third time.

The Honourable Mr. Tucker—On the last occasion that this Bill came before the Council I gave notice that I would propose an additional section to it, the object of which at first was to render certain and inevitable the immediate payment of three of the principal liabilities for the discharge of which the loan has been granted. It has been remarked that there was scarcely any necessity for the first three clauses as it would naturally be the duty of the Municipal Commissioner and of the Controller and of the Worshipful Bench of Justices to see that these particular sums were paid. But considering what has taken place in the recent discussions between Government and the Bench, and the remarks which from time to time have been made at the meetings of the Justices, it appears to me that it is not desirable that there should be room for doubt upon the point, and that it is expedient that the Legislature should distinctly provide for the appropriation of these moneys in a manner that will admit of no evasion or delay. I desire to say nothing which shall at all aggravate the feeling of hostility which of late has been exhibited by this august and important body the Bench of Justices towards the Executive Government of this Presidency; but I feel it my duty to remark that on one particular occasion not long ago a majority at a somewhat limited meeting evinced a desire to repudiate, and in fact did repudiate, a distinct obligation. I am not, I think, using too strong a term when I select the word repudiation to characterise their proceeding, because when two persons have agreed to devote a certain amount of money to a particular object, and one of these persons, without assigning any reason, or giving in exchange any equivalent consideration, suddenly withdraws his contribution, the act amounts to the repudiation of a just liability. This is what a majority of the Justices at a particular meeting did with respect to the contribution promised by the Bench to the carrying out of the Contagious Diseases Act, on the faith of which certain expenditure had been made by Government and certain liabilities incurred. Individual members of the Corporation sought to justify the action of the majority, by asserting that they were following the example of Government in withdrawing its contribution to the Municipal Fund on account of the Police. There was, however, really no true analogy between the conduct of Government and the behaviour of the Bench in these two distinct matters. In exchange for the Police contribution of one lakh of rupees, the Government relieved the city of Bombay and the rate-payers, whom the Bench are supposed to represent, from taxation by which an addition of three and a half lakhs of rupees might have been added to the Provincial Exchequer. They therefore gave to the city a great deal more than they took away, while the Bench simply withheld what they had promised to pay, and gave nothing in exchange. As such proceedings have been tolerated and approved by a small section of the Justices who were sufficient to command a majority at a meeting, it is necessary that the Legislature should take effective measures to secure the proper appropriation of the sums which the Government of India have advanced. These observations which I have made refer more particularly to the three first clauses of the additional section which I wish to add to the Bill. The fourth clause, which refers to the replacement of the moneys which should have been set apart for the Drainage Fund under sec. 8, Act II. of 1865, was simply added by me to elicit an expression of opinion from the Council as to the necessity of making good the amount which should have been contributed and retained for expenditure on drainage works, but which has not been so paid or retained. In the correspondence that has taken place between the Government and the Justices, we have expressed our opinion that the diversion of these funds from their legitimate object and the non-compliance with the provisions of section 8 of Act II. of 1865 might be condoned, and that the sums which should have been appropriated, and which were not appropriated, need not be replaced. We expressed this opinion in a letter to the Justices, and in reply the Worshipful Bench by a vote signified their concurrence in our views. The decision of this important matter does not rest, however, with the Executive Government, but depends on the verdict of this Council, and it was for the purpose of obtaining a declaration of the opinion of this Council that I added the 4th clause of the new section to the preceding ones. I personally am of opinion that the non-compliance with the law which has taken place may be condoned and indemnity given for the past, and that the Corporation may be relieved from the obligation of contributing a reserve fund for drainage in the past; and if a majority of the Council are of that opinion I shall readily withdraw this clause and support any amendment which may be proposed, which will carry out the views of the Executive Government and the Bench. It has, however, been suggested to me that the alteration of sec. 8 of the old Municipal Act should be left to the new legislative measure which is about to be introduced in supersession of the statutes by which Municipal affairs are now regulated, and if it be the opinion of the Council that the consideration of the propriety of maintaining and replacing the amount due to the Drainage Reserve Fund be deferred till the introduction of the new Municipal Bill, I shall not object to that course. All that I wish is that the Council should pronounce a decision on the matter. I conclude, Sir, by moving the addition to the Bill of the section of which I have given notice.

His Excellency the President—It is moved by the Hon. Mr. Tucker that the following section be placed between sections 5 and 6 of the Bill as it at present stands :—

"It shall be the duty of the Municipal Commissioner to discharge out of the moneys which shall be advanced to the said Justices under this Act, the following liabilities of the said Justices at the times hereafter specified :—

"1. The amount due for principal and interest, on account of the sum of two lakhs advanced to the said Justices by the Government of Bombay on the 3rd November 1871.

"2. The amount due for principal and interest in respect of a cash credit advance made to the said Justices by the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the security of certain Government promissory notes belonging to the Sinking Fund created under section 257 of Act II. of 1865, for the repayment of moneys borrowed under the provisions of the said Act or of Act IV of 1867.

"3. All sums due for principal and interest to the said Sinking Fund at the time of the passing of this Act, which sums should have been set apart under the provisions of section 257 of Act II. of 1865, but which have not hitherto been so set apart.

"4. The amount due for arrears of principal and interest to the Drainage Fund in respect of the annual payment directed to be reserved by section 8 of Act II of 1865.

"The first of the liabilities above enumerated shall be discharged by the Municipal Commissioner at the time when he shall receive the moneys payable to the said Justices under the provisions of this Act, and the remainder shall be discharged by the said Municipal Commissioner within one month from the same date. The Municipal Commissioner shall report to Government through the Accountant-General the due payment and discharge of the aforesaid liabilities at times above specified, and in any case of any default being made in discharging any of the above liabilities as aforesaid, the Chief Secretary to Government or other officer acting in that capacity is hereby empowered to, and shall put in force for the purpose of securing the due discharge of the said liabilities, the provisions of section 3 of this Act."

One point I wish to bring to the notice of the Council. Honourable members are aware that an application was made at the desire of the Bench for a loan from the Government of India to enable the Justices to carry out a proposal that had been made to them for the improvement of the water supply of the city by the construction of certain works known by the Justices as the Toolsee reservoir scheme. A reply has been received from the Government of India sanctioning the advance of 4 lakhs, with this intimation that this sum may be advanced either under the powers of this Act or may be advanced as a loan under that of the Municipal Loans Act passed by the Government of India last year. It has proved impossible, owing to the provisions of the Municipal Act, that the opinion of the Bench of Justices should be obtained to decide whether that loan should be advanced under this bill or under the provisions of the bill I have alluded to. Myself, I am inclined to think that it would be well if a short clause were added to this bill to the effect that, whereas certain works in connection with the Toolsee scheme were proposed by the Bench of Justices, and that the Government of India have intimated that they are willing to advance a sum of 4 lakhs of rupees for that purpose, it be enacted that such loan, if granted, shall be subject to all the provisions and limitations of this Act. If that clause be added, it would be necessary to alter the first few words of the clause which Mr. Tucker has now moved, and perhaps it may be well to say whether the payment shall be made out of the 15 lakh loan. Supposing the Council were of opinion that it is desirable to make provision now in case the Bench of Justices decide that they prefer this loan given to them under this bill instead of under the provisions of the bill passed by the Council General in September last, the clause would require some alteration.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy asked whether, in the event of the clause which His Excellency had indicated being added, the money for the Toolsee scheme would be available at once, or whether they would have to wait for the publication of the rules to be made under the Public Works Loan Act.

His Excellency the President was unable to say. To him it was difficult to understand how a loan could be made subject to the conditions of a certain Act when those conditions had not only not been published but had not even been settled. It certainly occurred to him that it would be impossible to arrange for the payment of the loan under the Public Works Loan Act till the conditions to be made under that Act were published. Of course that would be a point for the consideration of the Justices when they met on Monday.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft here read the telegram from the Government of India mentioning the conditions on which the loan should be granted.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—Then if this new section be added to the bill the money will apparently be available.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—Yes, in the same way as the fifteen lakhs are available.

His Excellency the President said he only suggested to Mr. Tucker that it might be advisable to add something to the bill which would bring that advance under the operation of this Act if the Bench of Justices after full consideration should so decide. The report of a Select Committee would be before the Council seven days before the consideration of the bill be proceeded with, the standing orders should be suspended to allow the bill to be read a third time and passed that day.

His Excellency the President directed that the standing orders be suspended.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker moved that the Bill to amend Act XIII. of 1856," was then considered in detail. The only alterations made were (1) that in the first section the words in the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th lines, "any payment or investments of money which shall have been made or ordered to be made in accordance with the said sections and" were omitted, and (2) that in tenth line of section three the words "paid and" were inserted between the words "shall be" and "transferred."

The Bill was then read a third time, and passed.

THE FIFTEEN LAKH LOAN BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft moved that Bill No. 2 of 1872, "A Bill to secure the payment to Government of certain additional sums of money by the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay," be read a third time.

The Honourable Mr. Tucker—On the last occasion that this Bill came before the Council I gave notice that I would propose an additional section to it, the object of which at first was to render certain and inevitable the immediate payment of three of the principal liabilities for the discharge of which the loan has been granted. It has been remarked that there was scarcely any necessity for the first three clauses as it would naturally be the duty of the Municipal Commissioner and of the Controller and of the Worshipful Bench of Justices to see that these particular sums were paid. But considering what has taken place in the recent discussions between Government and the Bench, and the remarks which from time to time have been made at the meetings of the Justices, it appears to me that it is not desirable that there should be room for doubt upon the point, and that it is expedient that the Legislature should distinctly provide for the appropriation of these moneys in a manner that will admit of no evasion or delay. I desire to say nothing which shall at all aggravate the feeling of hostility which of late has been exhibited by this august and important body the Bench of Justices towards the Executive Government of this Presidency; but I feel it my duty to remark that on one particular occasion not long ago a majority at a somewhat limited meeting evinced a desire to repudiate, and in fact did repudiate, a distinct obligation. I am not, I think, using too strong a term when I select the word repudiation to characterise their proceeding, because when two persons have agreed to devote a certain amount of money to a particular object, and one of these persons, without assigning any reason, or giving in exchange any equivalent consideration, suddenly withdraws his contribution, the act amounts to the repudiation of a just liability. This is what a majority of the Justices at a particular meeting did with respect to the contribution promised by the Bench to the carrying out of the Contagious Diseases Act, on the faith of which certain expenditure had been made by Government and certain liabilities incurred. Individual members of the Corporation sought to justify the action of the majority, by asserting that they were following the example of Government in withdrawing its contribution to the Municipal Fund on account of the Police. There was, however, really no true analogy between the conduct of Government and the behaviour of the Bench in these two distinct matters. In exchange for the Police contribution of one lakh of rupees, the Government relieved the city of Bombay and the rate-payers, whom the Bench are supposed to represent, from taxation by which an addition of three and a half lakhs of rupees might have been added to the Provincial Exchequer. They therefore gave to the city a great deal more than they took away, while the Bench simply withheld what they had promised to pay, and gave nothing in exchange. As such proceedings have been tolerated and approved by a small section of the Justices who were sufficient to command a majority at a meeting, it is necessary that the Legislature should take effective measures to secure the proper appropriation of the sums which the Government of India have advanced. These observations which I have made refer more particularly to the three first clauses of the additional section which I wish to add to the Bill. The fourth clause, which refers to the replacement of the moneys which should have been set apart for the Drainage Fund under sec. 8, Act II. of 1865, was simply added by me to elicit an expression of opinion from the Council as to the necessity of making good the amount which should have been contributed and retained for expenditure on drainage works, but which has not been so paid or retained. In the correspondence that has taken place between the Government and the Justices, we have expressed our opinion that the diversion of these funds from their legitimate object and the non-compliance with the provisions of section 8 of Act II. of 1865 might be condoned, and that the sums which should have been appropriated, and which were not appropriated, need not be replaced. We expressed this opinion in a letter to the Justices, and in reply the Worshipful Bench by a vote signified their concurrence in our views. The decision of this important matter does not rest, however, with the Executive Government, but depends on the verdict of this Council, and it was for the purpose of obtaining a declaration of the opinion of this Council that I added the 4th clause of the new section which had been drawn up by the Advocate General, and which His Excellency thought would meet the difficulty :—

(1). Whereas the Government of India has signified its willingness to grant a further loan of four lakhs of rupees to the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay for the purpose of carrying out certain works for the improvement of the water supply of the city of Bombay by the construction of a reservoir at Toolsee, it is hereby enacted that in case such loan of four lakhs of rupees shall be granted the same shall be secured and repayable in the same manner and within the same period and shall be subject to the same rights and remedies as are hereinbefore provided with regard to the said loan of fifteen lakhs of rupees.

(2.) It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, before such loan of four lakhs of rupees is advanced, to fix the amount of the monthly instalments by which such loan shall be liquidated and the times at which the same shall commence to be paid, and it shall be the duty of the Municipal Commissioner to pay out of the municipal fund the instalments so fixed and at the respective times appointed for the payment of the same.

The Council then proceeded to consider the section proposed by the Hon. Mr. Tucker.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Tucker, the introduction to the clauses in his section was altered so as to read thus :—"It shall be the duty of the Municipal Commissioner to discharge out of the sum of fifteen lakhs mentioned in the first section of this Act the following liabilities of the said Justices at the times hereafter specified."

The Hon. Mr Tucker then intimated that as it appeared to be the opinion of the Council that the fourth clause should not be inserted he would withdraw it.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble mentioned that if the 4 lakh loan were to be made payable out of the 15 lakh loan, the loan of 15 lakh would be insufficient for the purpose for which it was originally granted, and said that, according to a calculation made by the Municipal Commissioner it would be necessary to raise the loan to Rs. 19,76,000 if it was intended to repay the Drainage Fund out of the 15 lakhs. He thought the discussion upon this point might be reserved until the General Bill for Municipal affairs came on for discussion. He regretted that there should be any necessity for bringing up an appropriation clause.

After some further discussion it was then agreed that the clause should be added to the bill.

The Advocate-General moved that the section drawn up by him and which had just been read by His Excellency should be incorporated in the bill. He pointed out that it was merely permissive and would not bind the Justices to accept the money under this Act nor bind the Government of India to accept the money.

The sections were then added to the bill amended as follows :—

(1.) Whereas the Government of India has signified its willingness to grant a further loan of four lakhs of rupees to the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay for the purpose of carrying out certain works for the improvement of the water supply of the city of Bombay by the construction of a reservoir at Toolsee, it is hereby enacted that in case such loan of four lakhs of rupees shall be granted the same shall be secured and repayable in the same manner and within the same period and shall be subject to the same rights and remedies as are hereinbefore provided with regard to the said loan of fifteen lakhs of rupees.

(2.) It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council before such loan of four laks of rupees, or any part thereof, is advanced to fix the amount of the monthly instalments by which such loan, or such part thereof as may be advanced, shall be liquidated and the times at which the same shall commence to be paid, and it shall be the duty of the Municipal Commissioner to pay out of the municipal foud the instalments so fixed and at the respective times appointed for the payment of the same.

The preamble was considered and adopted, and afterwards the bill was read a third time and passed.

His Excellency the President then adjourned the Council.

MUNICIPAL REFORM BILL.

FIRST REPORT OF GENERAL MARRIOTT'S COMMITTEE.

To the Honourable F. W. RAVENSCROFT, Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

SIR,—By Government Resolution No. 156 of 10th January we were instructed in the terms quoted.* We understand the effect of these instructions to be that, so far as the exclusion of the constitutional portion of the intended Act will allow, we should prepare a draft of an Act to consolidate the existing Municipal Acts with the amendments to which our inquiries and deliberation thereon may lead.

The duty, thus understood, clearly comprises the review and consolidation of the following :—

Act IV. of 1857.—To amend the law relating to the Duties payable on tobacco, and the retail sale and warehousing thereof, in the City of Bombay.
Act II. of 1865 and Act IV. of 1867.—The Bombay Municipal Acts.
Act VI. of 1867.—The better Sanitary regulation of the City of Bombay.
Act IV. of 1869.—The Bombay Town Duties Act.
Act III. of 1870.—To secure the payment to Government of certain sums of money by the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Act IV. of 1870.—To enable Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay to assign part of the Municipal Fund to educational and other purposes.
Bill II. of 1872.—To secure the payment to Government of certain additional sums of money by the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

To the foregoing list we more doubtfully add Act IX. of 1867 (to amend the law relative to the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors in the city of Bombay.)

This Act is in some respects allied to the Police Act, and in some to the Municipal Act. On the whole, we incline to, recommend that it be incorporated with the Municipal Act because the revenue therefrom is an important part of the Municipal Fund, and the Act itself requires some amendment.

The two-fold work of amendment and consolidation is entirely separable; we therefore proceed to treat of amendment alone in the first instance.

ACT VI. OF 1857. (THE TOBACCO ACT.)

3. We received the testimony of Mr. Normau, the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, as to the operation of this Act. A statement by Mr. Norman embodying his representations is appended. He advises the abolition of the optional warehousing, as provided in sections III. and IV., and the consequent restrictions on removal within the Town as in sections IX. and X., and also of the licensing system provided in sections XI. to XV. inclusive.

We obtained the attendance of several of the principal persons concerned in the warehousing, and invited objections to the abolition of the warehousing and licensing. But they offered none excepting the loss of interest by payment of the duty at an earlier date; an objection which, considering the amount of the duty, Rs. 7½ a maund, or 1½ annas a lb., we think it needless to entertain. The licensing is not needed for police or moral considerations, as in the case of intoxicating drinks or drugs; it is not worth retaining for the sake of the fees; we cannot see that it can considerably prevent smuggling. The warehousing and licensing seem to be superfluous hindrances to the trade, which must, on the whole, diminish consumption and the revenue therefrom, and be vexatious to the people.

4. The quantity importable free of duty under sec. VIII. should, we think, be diminished to a quarter of a seer (half-pound). The only purpose of such exemption to prevent annoyance to persons carrying a supply for present personal use; and for this the present allowance of four seers (eight pounds) is unreasonable, and gives large and unnecessary facilities for smuggling.

5. We recommend that the licensing, and the option of postponing payment of duty by warehousing, be abolished; that the duty be collected as a town duty; and that provision be made for exempting quantities not exceeding a quarter of a seer, for confiscation of smuggled tobacco, and for rewards for information of evasions of the Act.

ACT II. OF 1865, AND ACT IV. OF 1867. (BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACTS.)

MODE OF COLLECTION OF RATES.

6. The present mode of collection is as follows :—After the Assessment Book has been prepared, according to sec. LIX. public notice that it may be inspected is given, according to sec. LXII. The Commissioner must then give notice, sec. LXIV., that, as soon as may not less than fifteen days in advance, he will revise the assessment; and he is obliged, by the same sec. LXIV., to give special notice to each owner or occupier of any new or increased assessment. He must then cause a bill to be presented to each person for payment, sec. LXXI., and if it be not paid within five days, he must cause a notice to be served on him to pay within five days more, sec. LXXII., and if not paid within these additional five days, he may proceed to levy by distraint, sec. LXXII.

It seems to us that every purpose of this procedure may be attained at much less cost to the Collector's Office, and with greater convenience to all concerned.

7. Notice of the Assessment Book open for inspection should be given as now; but bills of the rates due by each person according to such Assessment Book should be presented without any avoidable delay after the publication of such notice. The service of a bill should be considered as special notice of the assessment, whether it be unaltered, or increased or diminished, or altogether new. The bill should itself contain notice that any appeal against the charge therein must be presented in a written form at the Municipal Commissioner's Office within fifteen days after the service of the bill, and that if no appeal be made, the stated sum must be paid into a stated receiving office within thirty days of the service of the bill, and that in default of such payment it will without further notice be levied by distraint.

In case of appeal a written intimation of the decision thereon shall be given to the appellant, who shall thereupon be bound to pay any due sum into a stated receiving office within seven days after receipt of such intimation, with liability of distraint as before.

8. It will easily be understood how, at present, payment to the receivers is put off from day to day on pleas of inconvenient occasion. So far as such inconvenience is real, it will be removed by allowing each rate-payer to choose his own convenient time within a month for paying the rates. The saving of trouble in collection will be very great. The Collector of Rates states that from 10,000 to 11,000 notices to pay, under sec. LXXII., are issued yearly, which would be superseded by regarding the service of the bill as a notice to pay, and that he does not doubt that, on the average, the receivers pay from two or three days to each house before they obtain payment. As under the proposed system only one notice to enforce rate-payment would be needful, the trouble of perhaps two hundred thousand applications would be saved if it were necessary to present 150,000 bills as hitherto.

9. The service of the bill should be effected by delivery either to the person named or to some adult member of his family residing with him, or by fixing the notice on the outer door of his house, according to the provisions of sec. LXV. of the Indian Income Tax Act.

10. Having thus shown how the process of collecting the existing rates may be greatly simplified, we proceed to notice Mr. Crawford's remarks at pages 18 to 22 of his report, No. 19. We will not quote those remarks here at length; but it will be seen, on reference to his report, that he treats the levy of rates from occupiers as "absurd"—on account of its requiring "hundreds of thousands of bills, thousands of notices of demand, and thousands of warrants," and an "army of receivers let loose locust-like to feed upon the multitude."

11. The facts of the case appear to be as follows, on the testimony of Mr. Hutchinson, the Assessor :—

According to last year—

19,718† owners pay the occupiers' rates.
472 single tenants pay the occupiers' rates.
2,093 tenants of houses occupied by more than one tenant pay occupiers' rates.

These last 2,093 persons occupy 749 properties, owned by 149 persons, who send lists of their tenants under Sec. III. of Act IV. of 1867.

Thus 22,259 is the whole number of persons‡ paying direct Municipal Taxes.

With respect to Mr. Crawford's observations on the additional labour imposed by the levy of rates from so numerous a class as the occupiers the figures given above show how little the number of occupiers paying occupiers' rates exceeds the number of owners. If every rate were levied only from owners, the Municipality would have to deal with about 2,100† owners; at present they have to deal with 2,541 persons in addition. It is true that these 2,541 include many from whom recovery is specially difficult. On the other hand, the number includes many of the poorest, in whose case loss by non-recovery is proportionately inconsiderable. In any case, these numbers make it impossible for us to concur with Mr. Crawford in proposing an arrangement so indefensible in principle as requiring the owners to pay the occupiers' rates.

12. Besides the diminution of trouble in collection, of which we have already indicated the means in paras. 7 to 9 above, the trouble and cost may be further diminished largely.

We find that there is no obstacle to the inclusion of both the owners' rates and the occupiers' rates in one bill in the case of the 19,718 bills against owners who pay both. This alone gets rid of nearly 19,000 bills out of about 150,000, according to last year's accounts. A further diminution of about as many more can be made in connection with the water rate, in a manner to be explained presently, when treating more particularly of the water rate.

Moreover, on inspecting the Assessor's and Collector's books, we find that Town Duties and lighting rates being levied from the same persons, the separate accounts of these rates, as now kept, are really unnecessary excepting for fulfilment of the letter of sec. IX. of Act II. of 1865. They might be brought to account, as they would be if the charge were made in a single amount of each rate, being always a fixed proportion of the sums so entered, would be as perfectly known, and consequently the purpose of sec. IX. would be as perfectly fulfilled, as if the two rates were separately recorded. The separation offered by the letter of sec. IX. would be removed by omitting the words "from each other and." See the section as quoted—["The Municipal Commissioner as hereinafter appointed shall keep an account of all moneys received and expended on behalf of the lighting rate, and also of all moneys received and expended on account of the police rate, apart and distinct *from each other, and* from any other accounts to be kept under this Act."]—This would remove a source of trouble and cost in collection.

13. The several measures above indicated seem to us sufficient to meet objection to the existing system of direct taxation on the score of trouble and cost in collection.

HOUSE, POLICE, AND LIGHTING RATES.

14. At present the Police rate cannot be less than 2 per cent. nor more than 3 per cent. upon the annual value of properties; and the lighting rate may not exceed 3 per cent. (sections III. and XIII. of Act IV. of 1867); whilst the house rate is appointed at 5 per cent. with power to raise it to 10 per cent. (section I., Act IV. of 1867.)

15. We conceive that it is much more reasonable to impose upon occupi

ABOLITION OF THE ENGLISH UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

ALL APPOINTMENTS RESERVED FOR COVENANTED CIVILIANS AND NATIVES.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 17.)

THE Acting Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following papers. Orders in conformity therewith will shortly issue :—

Despatch from the Government of India in the Financial Department, to the Secretary of State for India, —No. 4, dated the 7th January 1868.

In continuation of our despatch No. 276 of 1867, dated the 21st ultimo, we have the honour to forward herewith the second report of the Committee appointed by us to examine the Leave Rules as they apply to all branches of the service, and to propose such alterations as might seem to them just and proper. This report refers to the Leave Rules of the Chaplains and the members of the Uncovenanted Service, and with it the labours of the Committee conclude.

2. You will observe that the changes proposed for the Uncovenanted Service have been based upon the principle of assimilating their rules, as nearly as possible, to those proposed for the Covenanted Civil Service.

* * * * * *

5. In our despatch No. 276 of 1867, we so fully entered into the general reasons which, in our opinion, render the alteration of the Leave Rules in all branches of the service eminently desirable, that we consider it unnecessary now to do more than solicit attention to the arguments by which our recommendations were then supported. Those arguments apply as much to the members of the Uncovenated Service * * as to the Civil and Military Services. It would, we consider, be in the highest degree impolitic to confer the boon on one class and to withhold it from the other. It is on this account that we have prepared, and that we recommend to your favourable consideration, rules for all branches, based upon principles which are uniform, and which in their application will be felt all alike. We confidently believe that the State itself will not be the least gainer from a measure which will so greatly add to the contentment of its servants.

Financial despatch from the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India,—No. 221, dated the 15th May 1868.

I have considered very carefully in Council the Furlough Rules for members of the Uncovenanted Service, transmitted with your Financial letter dated the 7th January 1868, No. 4.

2. You are already aware of the views of Her Majesty's Government as to the policy to be adopted in admitting the natives of India to higher posts under Government, and the Uncovenanted Service evidently offers the most ready access to them. I am of opinion, therefore, that any rules which may be adopted for leave of absence and furlough to Uncovenanted Servants, should be framed with general reference to this consideration.

3. The principle which I consider should guide you is, that there should not be different rules of leave of absence for persons of different nationalities holding similar offices, but that the rules of each class of appointments should be uniform.

4. Different rules may, however, be properly adopted for different branches of the Uncovenanted Service. There are some classes of appointments the holders of which are in a position very nearly analogous to that of the Covenanted Civilian, and for which special arrangements should be made. Such, for instance, may be some of the appointments in the Engineering and in the Educational Service.

5. Generally speaking, I am of opinion that the rules for those branches of the service to which it is possible to appoint a considerable proportion of natives, should be framed with a view to the circumstances of natives rather than of Europeans. The observance of this principle will render it necessary carefully to restrict the cases in which long absences can be permitted with retention of appointment.

6. The limitations with reference to duration and repetition of absence, and to proportions of salary to be drawn by absentees, prescribed for the Covenanted Civil Service, must not be exceeded, and no period of absence, to an Uncovenanted Servant, with the exception of preparatory and privilege leave, should count as service for pension.

7. Subject to these observations, I desire to leave the framing of such rules as you may consider expedient to your Excellency's Government.

Order of the Government of India in the Financial Department,—No. 647, dated the 29th June 1868.

Ordered, that with reference to their letter No. 2, dated 4th January 1868, a copy of the above be sent to the Furlough Committee, with the request that the proposed Furlough Rules for Uncovenanted Servants may be reconsidered, and a report thereon submitted with reference to the views expressed by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State.

Despatch from the Government of India in the Financial Department, to the Secretary of State for India, —No. 220, dated the 28th August 1868.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 221, dated the 15th May last, on the subject of the Furlough Rules for the members of the Uncovenanted Service. We referred the despatch to the Furlough Committee, among whom there arose considerable difference of opinion as to the method in which your instructions could best be carried out.

2. The principle laid down in the 3rd paragraph of your despatch—"that there should not be different rules of leave of absence for persons of different nationalities holding similar offices"—seems to us unexceptionable. But it was argued that, in carrying out your suggestion in paragraph 4, for making different rules for different branches of the service, anomalies will arise in practice, which would be extremely inconvenient.

3. Supposing, for instance, it were determined to make rules for the Educational, Department adapted to the requirements of Europeans, who at present fill the majority of posts in that department, it would be necessary to provide for comparatively long periods of leave to enable such officers to proceed to England. But in this department there are many natives, and, as education progresses, their number will increase, as indeed is indicated in the 2nd paragraph of your despatch. It is unnecessary to provide that long periods of leave shall ordinarily be granted to natives, for such periods could only be required with the object of enabling them to proceed to Europe. It would be inexpedient to allow a native to proceed to his own home, perhaps in the vicinity of his office, and remain there for, say, two years. At the same time we think it highly desirable that facilities should be given to natives for visiting Europe when they wish to do so.

4. On the other hand, in departments chiefly filled by natives, there are at present a large number of European and Eurasian officers. Were the rules drawn out to meet only the leave requirements of natives, these officers would not be allowed the opportunity of going to England. If it be the policy of Government to limit the number of Europeans and Eurasians from service in these departments, that policy can best be carried out by the direct action of Government in making appointments, and it does not seem right to have recourse to the indirect pressure of unfavourable leave rules.

5. Agreeing with a majority of the Committee we would propose to extend the principle inculcated in paragraph 3 of your despatch, and in drawing out the rules, make no difference for natives, Eurasians, and Europeans in whatever department they may be employed.

6. By a simple plan, we can arrange the rules, so that persons who do not require to leave India shall obtain shorter periods of leave than those who wish to visit England, while all, whether Europeans, Eurasians or natives, who wish to proceed to Europe, will have the opportunity of doing so.

7. This is effected by prescribing that only half the whole period of furlough claimable under the rules shall be spent in India, and that the periods in which furlough is taken in India shall be half those in which furlough is taken out of India.

8. On this plan, we have caused to be drawn out the accompanying draft rules for your approval. They are mainly based on the rules for the Covenanted Civil Service.

9. If, however, an Uncovenanted officer by taking leave were to lose his appointment as is provided in certain cases for the Covenanted Civil Service, he would, under the standing rules, forfeit all his past service for pension, and might find some difficulty in getting a new post. We have therefore provided that no leave under the rules shall involve forfeiture of appointment. In view of this advantage to the Uncovenanted Service, we have made a few modifications in the rules for furlough. We have abolished the distinction between long and short furlough, which obtains in the rules for the Covenanted Civil Service, and have provided that furlough can in no case be repeated, except under medical certificate, or on urgent private affairs, until after intervals of three years.

10. We have made the special leave on urgent private affairs a part of the furlough, instead of being in excess of it.

11. There is no scale of subsistence allowance for Uncovenanted Servants out of employ. We have therefore provided that when the furlough of such servants is under medical certificate, extended beyond two years, or taken before the lapse of three years from previous furlough, or before furlough is at credit, the furlough allowances shall be reduced one-half with a maximum of Rs. 400 per mensem, which is the maximum subsistence allowance for Covenanted Civil Servants. We believe this will be found to provide a scale as nearly as possible analogous to the subsistence allowance under similar circumstances of the Covenanted Service.

12. If these rules meet with your approval, we request that you will inform us by telegraph.

13. We shall address you separately regarding a limited class of offices held by barristers in connection with the subject of leave of absence for High Court Judges.

Financial despatch from the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India,—No. 504, dated the 8th December 1868.

I have given full consideration in Council to your despatch No. 220 (Financial of the 28th August, on the subject of the Furlough Rules for the Uncovenanted Service.

2. In my despatch of the 15th May on this subject, I conveyed to you my desire that in order to give full effect to the policy of reserving the Uncovenanted Service as far as possible to the natives of India, the Furlough Rules for that service should be framed with a view to the circumstances of natives rather than of Europeans. I desired that the rules for each class of appointments should be uniform, and should not vary according to the nationality of the persons to whom they might be applied. Considering, however, that there are some classes of appointments for which it would be desirable to establish Furlough Rules analogous to those adopted for the Covenanted Service (which are framed with a view to the circumstances of Europeans rather than of natives), I suggested that different rules might be adopted for different branches of the service.

3. In the despatch under reply, you state that to adopt this suggestion would lead to very inconvenient anomalies which, however, are not described. It is, in my opinion, of the utmost importance to good government to prevent the springing up of an Uncovenanted Service in which all the higher appointments shall be appropriated to Englishmen, such as the rules now submitted to me, which principally keep English interests in view, have clearly a tendency to encourage.

4. I must therefore adhere to my opinion that the Furlough Rules should be framed with a view to the circumstances of natives rather than of Europeans; and I must decline to confirm the rules which you have submitted, because in my judgment they do not fulfil this condition. The rules are so drawn as to give to Europeans the most liberal terms of furlough,—terms which are in some respects proportionately more liberal even than those given to the members of the Covenanted Service,—subject to a restriction which will be, and is meant to be, inoperative as against Europeans, and operative only as against natives. I consider that the imposition of this restriction is, in spirit if not in the letter, inconsistent with the principle laid down in my former despatch, "that there should not be different rules of leave of absence for persons of different nationalities holding similar offices;" and I must withold my assent from the distinction.

5. With reference to my observation that the terms you propose are proportionately more liberal than those granted to the Covenanted Service, I must draw your attention to the fact that you have fixed the same maximum £1,200 a year for the furlough allowance for both services. In the case of the Covenanted Service, this limitation will affect a considerable number of officers; in the case of the Uncovenanted, it will, on account of the inferiority of the salaries, be practically inoperative, while the difference which exists between the amount of retiring allowance or annuity in the one and in the other service tends to aggravate the objection to the arrangement, since it obviously makes it more desirable for the worn-out Uncovenanted Servant than for the Covenanted Civilian to come home on furlough instead of retiring from the service.

6. I regret, therefore, that I feel myself under the necessity of returning these rules to you and of requesting you to revise them in conformity with my despatch of the 15th May and the present despatch.

Order of the Government of India in the Financial Department,—No. 703, dated the 30th January 1869.

Ordered, that a copy of the above despatch be forwarded to the Furlough Committee, with the request that they will either submit revised rules framed in precise accordance with the orders of the Secretary of State, or state in detail the reasons for their inability to do so, or for preferring the rules they have already proposed.

Letter from the Uncovenanted Service Furlough Committee, to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department,—dated the 15th March 1869.

In accordance with the instructions conveyed in your communication No. 703, dated the 30th January 1869, forwarding a copy of the Secretary of State's financial despatch No. 504, dated the 8th December 1868, we have carefully reconsidered the question of the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules.

2. The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State having on various grounds rejected the rules which our Committee had prepared in August last, requests that they may be revised in conformity with the despatch of the 15th May last and with the present despatch.

3. In the despatch of the 15th May, it was desired that any rules which may be adopted should be framed with reference to the consideration of the policy of Her Majesty's Government as to the admission of the natives of India to higher posts under Government, and the circumstance that the Uncovenanted Service evidently offers the most ready access to them. The rules for those branches of the service to which it is possible to appoint a considerable proportion of natives, were to be framed with a view to the circumstances of natives, rather than Europeans. While desiring that there should not be different rules for persons of different nationalities holding similar offices, but that the rules for each class of appointments should be uniform, the Secretary of State observed that different rules might be properly adopted for different branches of the Uncovenanted Service. Some of the appointments in the Engineering and in the Educational Service were instanced as those for which special arrangements might be made, on the ground that the holders are in a position very nearly analogous to that of Covenanted Civilians. Lastly, it was desired that the limitations as to duration and repetition of leave, and proportion of salary to be drawn during leave, should not exceed those prescribed for the Covenanted Civil Service.

4. With these instructions before them, our Committee, last August, could not come to an agreement as to what were the classes of appointments for which special arrangements should be made. On examination, these classes appeared very numerous, and it was found difficult to draw a definite line between appointments the holders of which are in a position very nearly analogous to that of Covenanted Civilians and other appointments.

5. It seemed to us that the necessity for different rules for different classes of appointments arose from the fact that in some classes the great majority of holders required comparatively long periods of leave in order to visit their homes, owing to the length and expense of the voyage to Europe; and that in others the majority of the holders did not require long periods of leave, as they would not leave India. Different rules might easily be framed to suit the majority in each of these catagories, but these rules would be quite unsuitable to the minority. In the first category would be some officers who would never wish to leave India, but they would find themselves entitled to long periods of leave, merely on the ground that the majority of their fellows wished to spend their leave out of India; in the second category would be found some who could practically never visit their home in Europe, merely because the homes of the majority of their fellow officers were in India. Influenced by these considerations, we drafted rules which allowed longer leave out of India than in India, as we saw no other practical way out of the difficulty.

6. The same difficulties again present themselves to us, but we think it right to do the best we can to follow the instructions now conveyed to us.

7. In the margin of the annexed rules is a list of those classes of appointments for which we are of opinion that special arrangements are necessary. The great majority—in fact nearly all—of the holders of these appointments are, and must for a very long time to come be, English gentlemen of an education and social status which necessitates their recruitment from the same classes as furnish the members of the Civil Service, and who require as liberal leave as is granted to the members of that service. A great number of these appointments have been created within the last few years, and it is most probable that others will come into existence from time to time. It will be necessary when new offices are made for the Government to state to what leave rules they will be subject.

8. For the classes in the list we recommend the annexed rules which are founded on those of the Covenanted Civil Service.

9. For all other classes of the Uncovenanted Service we think the Leave Rules of 1863, as at present in force, will suffice, with an alteration in regard to the absentee allowance.

10. The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, in the 4th paragraph of his despatch of the 8th December, has observed that the terms for furlough proposed by us "are in some respects proportionately more liberal even than those given to the members of the Covenanted Service;" and in the next paragraph he has explained that his observation is founded partly on the fact that the limitation of the maximum furlough allowance to £1,200 per annum will be practically inoperative. We have given our best consideration to this objection, and we beg respectfully to represent that we do not see how we can alter the proposal without injustice to the Uncovenanted Service. The rule for the Covenanted Service is, that all officers whose average salary for three years prior to furlough did not exceed Rs. 2,000 per mensem, receive while on furlough half that salary while those officers whose average salary for the said three years did exceed Rs. 2,000 per mensem, receive a furlough allowance of £1,200 per annum.

11. We proposed precisely the same rule for the Uncovenanted Service. The fact that, as compared to the Covenanted Civil Service, there are in the Uncovenanted Service proportionately more officers whose salaries are less than Rs. 2,000 per mensem, does not seem to us to affect the justice of the rule. On the other hand, any alteration of the rule would affect the very class of Uncovenanted officers who are most deserving of indulgent consideration. It was one of the instructions originally communicated to the Committee, that officers serving together, to whatever service they may belong, should be placed upon an equality as regards leave and allowances while on leave. It was considered as evidently unfair, as well as in some respects inconvenient to the public service, that officers who when actually present at their duty performed precisely similar duties and received exactly the same salaries, should while on leave be very differently treated. Thus, for example, it seems to us that if an Uncovenanted officer should attain (as is very probable at the present moment) a Commissionership in the Non-Regulation Provinces, he ought to receive the same emoluments while on leave which are allowed to Commissioners who may belong to the Military or to the Covenanted Civil Service. If his allowances were limited to the amount prescribed under present rules, he would draw less than any other officer in the Commission above the rank of an Assistant Commissioner of the lowest grade, and would lose one advantage of the promotion conferred upon him. The same thing may happen in the Public Works Department, in which Uncovenanted Engineers already hold appointments in the grade of Superintending Engineers, and may not improbably be still further advanced. We cannot but think that Uncovenanted officers who have won their way to positions of such importance are, so long as they are in the service, entitled to expect the same advantages as are allowed to other officers performing the same duties.

12. The Secretary of State further observes that the great difference between the retiring allowances of Uncovenanted officers and the allowances proposed for them while on leave, make it obviously more desirable for the worn-out Uncovenanted servant than for the Covenanted Civilian to take furlough instead of at once retiring from the service. But we would respectfully remark that even the Covenanted Civil Service furlough allowances are frequently better than their retiring allowances, and the case of Military officers is still stronger. Instances may easily arise of Military officers entitled to retire on no higher pension than that of a Captain or of a Major, who may yet claim to proceed on leave on the maximum absentee allowances. Moreover, the Secretary of State's objection applies only to Uncovenanted officers holding exceptionally high appointments; as a matter of fact, very few such officers would be in a position to take leave on allowances much in excess of any pension to which they may be entitled, and the probability of abuse may therefore be considered as reduced to a minimum.

13. On these grounds, we beg, with all respect, to adhere to our recommendation that the same rule for furlough allowances shall apply to all branches of the Uncovenanted Service that now applies to the Covenanted Civil Service.

14. We would also urge that the rules* prepared by us in August last are still, in our opinion, the best that can be devised to meet the peculiar difficulties of the case.

Proposed Rules for Leave of Absence to Officers in the Uncovenanted Civil Service holding certain classes of appointments.

Under the sanction of the Right Hou'ble the Secretary of State, the Governor General in Council is pleased to promulgate the following rules regarding leave of absence to officers of the Uncovenanted Civil Service holding appointments in the classes noted below in supersession of all previous rules and orders on the subject.

The rules will take effect from the

I.—All officers holding appointments of the classes usually held by Covenanted Civil Servants, or by Commissioned Military Officers.

II.—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—Officers of the 5th grade, and upwards.
Sub-Deputy Opium Agents.
Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, and Collectors of Land Customs (North-Western Provinces).
Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of Sea Customs.
Presidency Postmasters and Chief Inspectors, and upwards.

III.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Assistant Engineers of the 3rd grade, and upwards.
Assistant Controllers of Accounts, and upwards.
Assistant Conservators of Forests, and upwards.

IV.—HOME DEPARTMENT.—Director of Public Instruction and all officers of the graded lists of the Educational Department.
Officers of the settlement Department above the rank of Deputy Collectors or Extra Assistant Commissioners.
Officers of Police of the rank of District Superintendents, and upwards.
Officers of the Trigonometrical, Topographical, or Revenue Surveys of the grade of Assistant Surveyor, and upwards.
Uncovenanted Medical Officers as graded in the Notification of the Financial Department, No. 2295, dated 25th April 1867.
Officers in the graded list of the Geological Survey.
Such of the following officers as may not be, and until they are declared, entitled to leave under the High Court Leave Rules, viz.:—
Judges of the Chief Court, Punjab.
Secretary to the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.
Recorders of Rangoon and Moulmein.
Judges and Registrars of the Presidency Town Small Cause Courts.
Magistrates of Police in Presidency Towns.
Civil Judge, Oude.
Registrars of High Courts.
Registrars General of Assurances.
Clerks of the Crown.

V.—FOREIGN DEPARTMENTS.—Officers of the Telegraph Department of the rank of Assistant Superintendent, and upwards.
Assistant Political Agents.

VI.—SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Assistant Secretaries to Governments.
Master Attendants.
Deputy and Assistant Master Attendants.
Superintendent of Government Printing.

Definitions.

1.—In the following rules, "Actual Service" includes the period during which an officer is on duty in any appointment belonging to the classes above specified, also periods spent on privilege and subsidiary leave.

"Extraordinary Leave" means any leave granted otherwise than under these rules.

"Salary" includes acting allowances.

An officer's "Station" means that station to which he stands appointed, or such other place as the Government may determine.

CHAPTER I.

Furlough.

II.—Furlough shall be placed at the credit of each officer at the rate of one-fourth of his actual service.

III.—Except under rules VIII. and IX., no furlough shall be granted unless at credit under rule II., or before the completion of the period of actual service.

IV.—Except under rules VIII. (*b*) and IX., furlough shall not be repeated until the completion of three years' actual service from the date of the last return from furlough or extraordinary leave.

V.—The maximum term of furlough to be taken at any one time shall be two years.

VI.—Except under rule VIII. (*b*) and (*c*), an officer when on furlough shall be granted allowances at the rate of 50 per cent. of his average salary for the previous three years.

In calculating such average, the time spent, and the allowances drawn under any leave or absence from duty, excepting privilege leave under chapter II., shall be omitted.

Provided that no officer on furlough shall draw more than £1,200 per annum.

VII.—Subject to the above conditions, and to the conditions in rules X. and XIII., furlough may be granted when at credit under rule II.

VIII.—Under medical certificate—

(*a*).—Furlough may be granted on the above-mentioned conditions, without reference to the amount at credit under rule II.

(*b*).—When less than three years have elapsed since the last return from furlough or extraordinary leave, or since the commencement of service, furlough may be granted for a period not exceeding one year. When on furlough under this clause, an officer shall be entitled to only one-half the allowances mentioned in rule VI., subject to a maximum of Rs. 400 per mensem, or £480 per annum. Provided that, if he has completed twelve months' actual service since his last return from furlough or extraordinary leave, or since the commencement of his service, as the case may be, the officer shall draw the full allowances mentioned under rule VI., until the leave at his credit, if any, be exhausted, but in no case for a period exceeding one year. Leave under this clause shall not be repeated within three years.

(*c*).—Furlough taken under rule VII., or under clause (*a*) of this rule, may be extended beyond two years for a period not exceeding one year. During the extension of leave under this clause, the rate of allowances shall be reduced by one-half, and be subject to a maximum of Rs. 400 per mensem, or £480 per annum.

IX.—For urgent private affairs, if furlough is not available under the above rules, it may nevertheless be granted for a period not exceeding six months on the following conditions, viz.:—Furlough under this clause rule may be repeated, but without allowances, at intervals of not less than six years of actual service.

X.—The aggregate amount of all furlough which can be granted to an officer during the whole period of his service shall not exceed six years, exclusive of furlough without allowances under rule IX.

XI.—Furlough taken in India shall be reckoned from the date of the officer quitting his station to the date of his return thereto. Furlough taken out of India shall be reckoned from the date of embarkation to the date of return.

In the event of the furlough being taken partly in India and partly out of India, the commencement and termination of the furlough shall be respectively determined by the above rules, according as the furlough begins or ends in or out of India.

XII.—For the interval elapsing between departure from his station and the commencement of furlough out of India, and between the termination of furlough out of India and the re-arrival at his station, an officer may be allowed subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding in each case thirty days, which in special cases may be extended. During such subsidiary leave his allowances shall be the same as during the period of furlough which the said leave immediately precedes or follows.

If an officer granted furlough out of India shall not have embarked by the date on which his subsidiary leave with extensions expires, his furlough shall be reckoned from that date, unless before his embarkation more than thirty days have elapsed from that date, in which case the furlough shall be reckoned to have commenced from the beginning of his subsidiary leave.

XIII.—Except under medical certificate, the number of furloughs to be granted at any one time, and the grant of furloughs to individual officers, shall be subject to, and be limited by, the exigencies of the service, of which exigencies the authority granting the furlough shall be exclusively the judge.

CHAPTER II.

Privilege Leave.

XIV.—Subject to the exigencies of the service, an officer who has completed eleven months' continuous duty may be granted privilege leave for one month without deduction from his salary, retaining a lien on his appointment, whether substantive or officiating. Provided that, in the case of an officiating appointment, such lien and the acting allowance shall cease on the assumption of charge by the officer holding the substantive appointment.

XV.—In the same manner and under the same conditions, an additional month of privilege leave shall be held to accrue to an officer after each further period of eleven months' continuous duty.

XVI.—Privilege leave, whether of one month or accumulated, may, at the discretion of the Government, be taken in separate instalments. No second instalment shall be taken until after the completion of six months' continuous duty from the expiry of the first instalment. In the case last mentioned, the qualifying for fresh privilege leave shall be reckoned from the expiry of the first instalment, the period of the second instalment being omitted from the calculation.

Privilege leave of one month or accumulated shall not be taken in more than two instalments; but if any balance remains untaken when additional privilege leave accrues, such balance shall be added to the new leave, and the whole shall be reckoned accumulated privilege leave.

Provided that the whole privilege leave taken at any one time shall not exceed three months, and that any accumulation of privilege leave beyond that period shall be forfeited.

CHAPTER III.

General.

XVII.—Furlough and privilege leave shall not be taken as such in continuation of each other; but if an officer absent on one of these classes of leave be allowed to change it for another, the whole period of his absence shall be held to be under the class of leave for which it was changed.

XVIII.—Applications for leave, or for extension of leave, shall in all cases be submitted in such manner as the Government may from time to time prescribe.

XIX.—Leave allowance shall be payable monthly, if payment is taken in India, and quarterly, if payment is taken in England. To secure the return of officers to duty after the expiry of their leave, the Government may prescribe the conditions under which the leave allowances shall be payable.

XX.—No substantive appointment shall be vacated merely by reason of leave being granted under these rules.

XXI.—If an officer shall overstay any leave, he shall forfeit all salary during the time of his remaining so absent; and if he shall so continue absent for more than one week, his office shall, at the discretion of the Government, be liable to become vacant.

XXII.—Furlough, and all leave on private affairs or under medical certificate, taken under previous rules, shall be reckoned as furlough taken under those rules.

XXIII.—If any officer appointed to a class subjected to these rules has immediately previous to his appointment served in any other branch of the Uncovenanted Service, he shall, on being so appointed, be credited with furlough at the rate of one-eighth of his previous actual service, and be debited with the amount of furlough and leave on private affairs or medical certificate which he may have already taken.

Proposed amendment of paragraph 20 of the Rules for Absentee Pay, published in accordance with a despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 205, dated the 8th December 1862.

20. Absentee pay shall be calculated on the average salary for the three years previous to the leave being granted, and shall not exceed Rs. 12,000 or £1,200 per annum if at half salary, or Rs. 4,800 or £480 if at one-fourth salary. Within these limitations, absentee pay will be given as follows:—

I. and II. (as at present).

III.—To an officer proceeding on furlough, one-half of his salary.

IV. and V. (as at present).

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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* A copy is enclosed. A few modifications have been made in the rules originally proposed.

BANKS.

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